

Weather Forecasts

Victoria and Vicinity: Light to moderate winds, generally fair, stationary or higher temperature.
Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds, generally fair and warm.

The Daily Colonist

ESTABLISHED 1858

VOL. CVII, NO. 235

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1912

Colonist Telephones

Business Office 11
Circulation 13
Job Printing 17
Editorial Rooms 80

FORTY-FOUR PAGES

EMPRESSES TO STAY ON PACIFIC

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy Announces That New Vessels Are Coming as Additions to Present Fleet

STEPS TO COPE WITH INCREASING TRAFFIC

Double Tracking of C.P.R. Between Vancouver and Montreal—Desire to Learn More About Island

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 14.—Looking the picture of health and declaring that conditions from a railway viewpoint were more favorable, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy arrived by special train this afternoon at 6:30 o'clock. In the course of an interview he said he had no special announcements to make, but had come out to the coast to familiarize himself with the changing conditions caused by the phenomenal growth.

"I am especially pleased with the increase of business on the coast, both on land and water," he stated. "Following the well established policy of the company, we are taking steps to cope with the increasing traffic. The activity in construction in this province is to meet the increasing demands of traffic. Our idea is to double-track the system right through from Montreal to Vancouver, and a considerable portion is already double-tracked between Calgary and the Great Lakes, and as well a good start has been made between here and the Rockies. We have not yet come to a decision in regard to the proposed tunnel to avoid the Rogers Pass, but our engineers have been at work planning it out."

Pacific Expresses
"It is only a question of a short time until we add to our fleet of steamers plying on this coast. This is another matter which we have under consideration, but I am not yet in a position to make any announcement. Our two new Expresses will soon be ready for service on the Pacific. I want to correct a false impression that has got abroad that these new vessels will take the place of others which may be sent back to the Atlantic service. They are to be added to the Pacific fleet to strengthen it. Similarly the coastwise fleet will be strengthened ultimately. We are highly satisfied with this branch of our business."

Asked if his trip tomorrow to Nanaimo and Port Alberni had any connection with the rumored proposal to improve the time of the mail service to the Orient by sending the mails across to Nanaimo by a fast steamer and then by rail to Port Alberni, where the Expresses outward bound would pick them up, Sir Thomas said the matter had not yet been considered. He was anxious to inspect the conditions on the island, a territory with which he was not very familiar.

Sir Thomas also declared that he had not yet considered the suggestion of constructing a tunnel into the yards at False Creek. He would probably look into the matter while here, but at the present time he had come to no decision. He is to meet a delegation of the board of trade on Wednesday, and this will probably be one of the matters taken up.

Handling of Grain Trade
"We are alive to the necessity of Continued on Page 2, Col. 2."

TODAY'S SUMMARY

- 1—Empresses to stay on Pacific. Objects to New Chinese Loan. Entirely to All Saanich. Gives Policy of Unionists.
- 2—Telegraph News.
- 3—Requiem to Chosen Board Tomorrow.
- 4—Editorial.
- 5—Gives Policy of Unionists.
- 6—News of the City.
- 7—Sex of the City.
- 8—In Women's Realm.
- 9—Sport.
- 10—Additional Sport.
- 11—Finger Print Mode of Identification.
- 12—Real Estate Advice.
- 13—Real Estate Advice.
- 14—Passenger Agents Enjoy Brief Visit.
- 15—Marine.
- 16—Weller Bros. Ltd. Adv.
- 17—Cornerstones of High School Laid.
- 18—New Westminster Wins Final Game.
- 19—Western Land. Ltd. Adv.
- 20—At the City Churches.
- 21—Sons of the Indian Express Loyalty.
- 22—Homebuilder's Investment Co. Adv.
- 23—Additional Sport.
- 24—Spencer's Adv.

MAGAZINE SECTION

- 1—The Work of a Fraser River Salmon Cannery.
- 2—The Imperial Order of Women.
- 3—Literature, Music and Art.
- 4—An Hour With the Editor.
- 5—Yuan Kai Shih—The Man of Destiny.
- 6—The Victoria Theatre of 1867.
- 7—German Reside Resorts. The Weather Prophet.
- 8—Forest Conditions in Canada.
- 9—Canada, Australia and the Naval Question.
- 10—Young Folks' Paper.
- 11—A Page for Women.
- 12—Things That Happen.
- 13—Where Superstition Holds Full sway.
- 14—Premier's Welcome on Return Home.
- 15—Adv.
- 16—Classified Ads.
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- 20—Classified Ads.
- 21—Classified Ads.
- 22—Classified Ads.
- 23—Classified Ads.
- 24—Classified Ads.

C. P. R. OFFICIALS ARRIVE TODAY

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, the distinguished president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, accompanied by Mr. R. B. Angus, president of the Bank of Montreal and member of the executive of the C.P.R.; Mr. W. D. Mathews, Sir William Whyte, Sir Edmund Osler, member of the executive; Mr. James Redmond, of Montreal; Mr. George J. Bury, vice-president and general manager of western lines; Mr. R. Marpole, and a number of other officials leave Vancouver this morning at an early hour, and are scheduled to reach Nanaimo at 10 a.m. Thence the party will go by special train to Port Alberni. Returning from the latter point, Sir Thomas is due at Victoria at 7:30 this evening.

SIX LIVES LOST

German Battleship Rams Torpedo Boat Off Helligoland

CUXHAVEN, Germany, Sept. 14.—The German torpedo boat G 171 was rammed today by the German battleship Zähringen, 16 miles southwest of Helligoland. The torpedo boat sank within fifteen minutes. Six men were lost.

FIERCE FIGHT ON FOOTBALL FIELD

Display of Green Flag at Belfast Starts Riot in Which 60 Persons Are Severely Injured

BELFAST, Ireland, Sept. 14.—A fierce fight was waged in the Celtic Park football grounds today in which sixty persons were severely injured. Two of them being in a critical condition. Five of the injured are suffering from gunshot wounds.

The fight took place at half-time in a game in the league series between the Belfast Celtic team and a team representing Linfield. The Linfields were leading by a score of 1 to 0. Some Celtic supporters unfurled a green and white flag and started to parade. Linfield partisans displayed a Union Jack. Immediately stones, bricks and clinkers were hurled. The police were powerless. The opposing mobs surged toward the playing field where a regular battle was fought in full view of the spectators in the grand stand. The report of a revolver caused a lull and many left the grounds, but the stone-throwing was soon resumed, both inside and outside the grounds. More revolver shots were fired but police reinforcements arrived and separated the mob.

ANOTHER DEATH IN FEUD

Son Shot to Death by Murderer of His Father

AMARILLO, Texas, Sept. 14.—Al G. Boyce, Jr., was shot and killed here this afternoon by J. B. Snead, with whose wife Boyce eloped to Canada last fall. Snead is shortly to stand trial for the murder of Boyce's father, shot at Fort Worth last January, as a result of the elopement of the son. Snead shot today. The presence of Snead in this city was not known until after the shooting. Boyce returned to the city only recently.

The shooting occurred within a block of the business district of the city on the principal street, and shortly after the shooting, Snead surrendered to the local authorities, giving up an automatic shotgun and two automatic revolvers. Bystanders hearing the first shot, turned to see a man, apparently a tramp, with a heavy growth of beard and wearing overalls, advancing to the centre of the street, firing on his victim with a shotgun. Approximately a score of bullets took effect in Boyce's side. Snead waived hearing and further developments await action of the grand jury, which reconvenes Monday.

COLLISION IN THE AIR

American Aviator Fatally Injured at Meet in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 14.—Aviator Howard W. Gill, of Baltimore, was fatally hurt at the aviation field tonight. George Meatch, of France, whose monoplane collided with Gill's biplane when they were participating in a race, 75 feet in the air, was picked up unconscious, but later he revived and his condition was found to be not serious. Gill died an hour after the accident, at the hospital Meatch was able to talk. "I was going at top speed in my monoplane," he said, "when looking behind I saw Gill in his machine turning around and rapidly approaching me a few feet below. I jerked my elevator thinking to give him ample space to clear me beneath. From the cockpit of my monoplane I was unable to get a good view of what was happening, but it seems that Gill, driving straight ahead, hit my understructure."

OBJECTS TO NEW CHINESE LOAN

Britain Makes Representations to Government of Republic—More Support for President Yuan Shi Kai

DR. SUN YAT SEN AND HIS RAILWAY POLICY

Includes Purchase of All Existing Lines—Intention to Secure Money From Foreign Capitalists

PEKING, Sept. 14.—The British Minister to China, Sir John N. Jordan, made representations to the Chinese government today that Great Britain does not view with favor the new loan of fifty million dollars negotiated in London by the Chinese minister and a representative of an independent bank.

Hwang Hsing and Chen Chi Mei, two southern leaders who are visiting Peking, in an interview today said they intended to support President Yuan Shi Kai, whom they consider to be the only man capable of establishing the Chinese republic on a firm footing. Thus Yuan Shi Kai's last and most bitter enemies have been won over.

As a result of criticisms in the Chinese press, Dr. Sun Yat Sen received today the editors of the leading newspapers, and explained to them his railway projects, which include the purchase of all existing Chinese lines. The former provisional president intends shortly to make a tour of China, during which he will explain to the people that foreign capital is essential to the success of the railroad scheme. Later Dr. Sun will proceed abroad with a view to directly approaching foreign capitalists.

Halls of Disaster

TROFSE, Norway, Sept. 14.—The Norwegian steamer Beta, which sailed on September 1 from Foreland Sound, Spitzbergen, arrived here yesterday. She reported having picked up a buoy marked "Andre's North Pole Expedition, 1895, No. 10 buoy."

Prof. Andre ascended in a balloon from Dances Island, near Spitzbergen, July 11, 1897, in an effort to reach the North Pole. He had with him two other scientists. The party was never heard from again.

PANAMA CANAL READY IN 1915

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—The Panama canal is to be opened to traffic in the fall of 1915. The statement was made officially at the navy department today with the announcement that the Atlantic fleet will rendezvous at Colon this winter. The navy's estimate is based on the latest report from army engineers.

"PATRIOTIC DUTY"

How the Great Soldiers of Japan Regard General Nogai's Suicide

TOKIO, Sept. 14.—The dramatic death of General Count Nogai, the soldier hero of Japan, and that of Countess Nogai, who yesterday, coincidentally with the departure from the capital of the body of the Emperor Matsuhito for his final resting-place at Aoyama, committed suicide, the general by slashing his throat with a sword and the countess by hari-kari, is regarded by the great soldiers of Japan as a magnificent act of patriotic duty.

But the nation being in the deepest mourning and the new Emperor being forced into seclusion by the death of his father, it is impossible to confer on the general posthumous honors, consequently General Nogai officially is not dead.

BORNE TO LAST RESTING PLACE

Imperial Mausoleum at Monoyama Receives Body of H. I. M. Mutsuhito—Farmers Carry Funeral Palanquin

KIOTO, Japan, Sept. 14.—The body of the late Emperor Mutsuhito was placed tonight in the imperial mausoleum at Monoyama, an Imperial estate about five miles from Kioto. The dead Emperor had been exceedingly fond of the surrounding scenery and had expressed the desire that this should be his last resting place.

Great crowds gathered along the road to Monoyama. The road to the Imperial tomb was hung with crepe draped on white panels. A double line of soldiers and sailors flanked the route, which Continued on Page 2, Col. 2.

ELECTRICITY TO ALL SAANICH

Announcement of Enterprise by the B. C. Electric Railway Company—Whole Peninsula to Be Served

LIGHT AND POWER FOR BIG DISTRICT

Three-Phase Power and Lighting Distribution System of Most Up-to-Date Construction to Be Built

An announcement of the most important character in its effect on the immediate future of the whole of the southern section of Vancouver Island and the city of Victoria was made yesterday by the authority of Mr. A. T. Goward, local manager of the B. C. Electric Railway Company. This is, that after months of preparatory work, the company is now about to embark upon the enterprise of extending to the whole of the Saanich peninsula electric light and power facilities, serving every area within a reasonable distance of the company's new interurban line.

Mr. Goward informed The Colonist that a number of requests for lighting had been received, and that after an inspection of the territory by Mr. S. F. Hall, the company's agent, the decisions were such as to warrant preparations being made to serve the various districts at an early date.

A three-phase power and lighting distribution system of the most up to date construction is to be built and will be so arranged to allow of it being tapped to serve the numerous settlements, which are springing up so rapidly along the route of the new car line.

Tend to Settlement
The fact of electric current being available for residences as well as power for domestic and industrial purposes will be a distinct means of tending to secure up a beautiful district and will be welcome news to many parties who contemplate erecting homes in the country and yet do not wish to be without the conveniences of the city.

The chief centres in the district affected by this enterprise on the part Continued on Page 2, Col. 2.

WATER TURBINE BURSTS

One Dead and Nine Men Have Narrow Escape at Shawinigan Falls

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 14.—One man was killed and nine others had narrow escapes from death at Shawinigan Falls yesterday when a water turbine burst, with the exception of Thomas Fitzpatrick, 40 years old, who has been a resident of Shawinigan Falls for five years. Fitzpatrick is thought to have been knocked unconscious by being thrown against some of the machinery when the water rushed into the building, as there were bruises on his head when his body was recovered.

Some of the other workmen sustained bruises while fighting to get out of the building, but none of them were seriously hurt. The cause of the accident has not been ascertained.

EARTHQUAKE IN TURKEY

Town of Rodosto Is Extensively Damaged Yesterday

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A special dispatch from Constantinople says the town of Rodosto, in the vilayet of Adrianople, European Turkey, was extensively damaged today by an earthquake.

MORE ARRESTS IN NEW YORK

"Gyp the Blood" and "Lefty Louie" in Tolls of Police—Sixty Detectives Used, Working in Relays

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—"Gyp the Blood" and "Lefty Louie," the missing gunmen indicated as two of the actual slayers of Herman Rosenthal, were found by the police tonight living with their wives in a flat in Brooklyn. They were arrested by Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty and a squad of detectives. They will be arraigned on Monday.

The two men had been occupying the flat since August 15, and were alone until last Tuesday, when they were joined by their wives, through whom clues to their whereabouts were obtained by the police.

The four were seated at tea when Dougherty and his men burst open the door of their apartments, and, with revolvers drawn, ordered them to hold up their hands. Neither of the men showed resistance.

"Drop your guns. You've got us," said "Gyp the Blood," calmly.

"Give us a little time to get dressed, will you?" said "Lefty" with equal composure.

With the arrest of "Gyp" and "Lefty," whose real names are Harry Harowitz and Louis Rosenweig, the seven men accused of killing Rosenthal, of which crime Police Lieut. Charles Becker is the alleged instigator, are now in custody.

Today's capture was the fruit of an unbroken surveillance of the wives and relatives of the two men. This surveillance was maintained by sixty detectives working in relays, who kept Deputy Commissioner Dougherty in touch with what they did and where they went. Early today detectives discovered in Brooklyn the new Brighton hand laundry, and late in the afternoon were rewarded by seeing "Gyp the Blood's" wife leave the building and go on an errand to a store.

Fighting With Cartridge

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 14.—Fred Michael, a 33-year-old boy, held a brass rifle cartridge over a burning candle tonight and was fatally injured by the explosion. Three of his fingers were torn off, his right eye put out and his left injured, and his face badly cut by pieces of the cartridge.

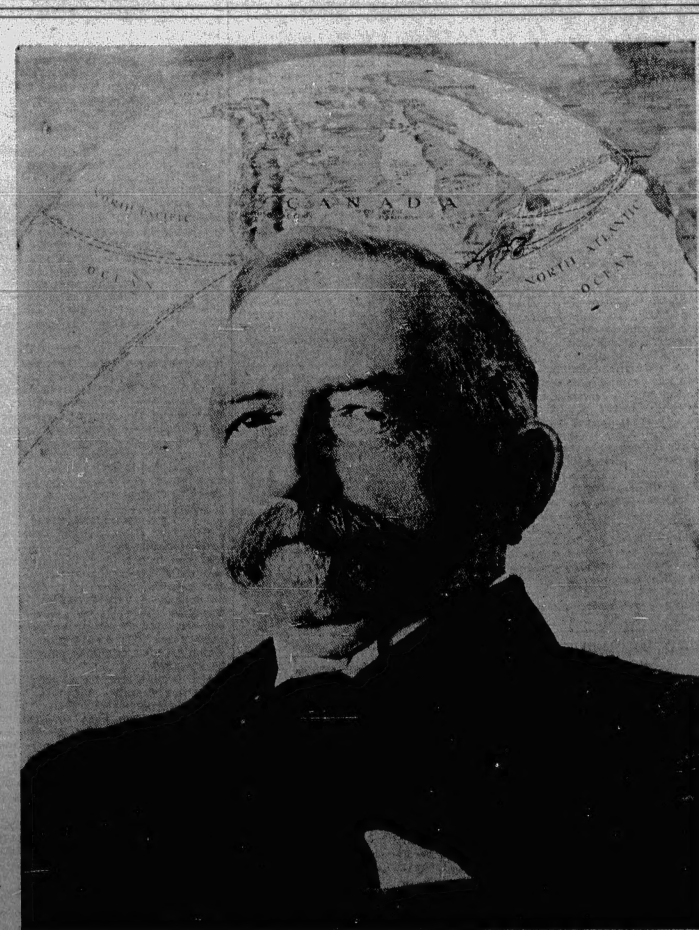
Turkish Troops Mysteriously

ATHENS, Sept. 14.—A semi-official statement says that Albanian insurgents defeated Turkish battalions near Scutari today.

Fifty Years Ago Today

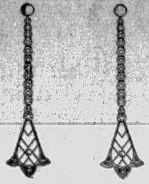
(From The Colonist of Sept. 15, 1862.)

Carlboro Bay Road.—The road commissioners have definitely decided upon a line of road, Carlboro Bay, in which it is supposed that the successful endeavor of Governor Douglas to establish a line to suit himself. Cricket—Victoria eleven, grand total, 130; Vancouver, grand total, 132. The Nasa River Diggings.—There is sure to be an excitement next spring about Nasa River, which empties into the Pacific at the head of Observatory inlet, a few miles north of Port Simpson. James Kennedy and David O'Kennea arrived at the site on August 10th from Nasa with \$10 worth of dust (the result of one week's labor) and expended it in the purchase of provisions. Their opinion was that plenty of gold could be had when the bars were exposed. Antler Creek.—A correspondent of The Colonist, writing from Antler Creek, says that stream is in a state of collapse. Only six claims pay expenses, and nothing can arouse it save the discovery of new diggings or an immigration of Oklahitka. The Enterprise has gone to New Westminster with San Juan Island sheep. The Yale-Linton Route Wagon Road.—The sappers and miners are building the road from Yale to Sallor's Bar (six miles), and will be through by the first of December. Trutch's contract from Chapman's Bar to Redden Bar (thirty miles) and a half, is nearing completion. It is expected that the section that it will receive its finishing touches by the first of April.



SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY
Head of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Great Empire Builder, Who Will Arrive in Victoria This Evening

EXACTLY AS ILLUSTRATED



The illustration on the left is that of the very artistic Drop Earrings which we are exhibiting in the combination of imitation diamond and pearls, also in some of them are those pretty pink pearls. Prices from \$12.50 to **\$6.00**

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SCORES of PEOPLE

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HEAVY RAINS IN PRAIRIES

Disagreeable Conditions Prevail at Winnipeg With Possibilities of Frost—Clear Weather in Alberta

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 14.—Very heavy rains have fallen during the last twenty-four hours over Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan, with showers further west and clear weather in Alberta. Nearly three and a half inches of rain were recorded at Warden, Man., and two and a half inches over the famous Portage plains. About an inch and a half fell over Winnipeg district and this morning it is still raining, but has turned cold and conditions could not more disagreeable for the Odd Fellows, who are arriving today for all quarters in preparation for the great convention, opening on Monday. Bunting, that everywhere adorns the streets, is sadly bedraggled. Frosts visited North America last night, the lowest recorded being at Edmonton. The probabilities are for local frost all over the prairies.

ELECTRICITY TO ALL SAANICH

Continued From Page 1.

of the B. C. Electric Railway Company are Strawberry Vale, Tod Inlet, Saanichton, Union Bay, Deep Cove and Sidney. The latter place, already a thriving town, should soon boast of a street lighting system, and with power in abundance industrial plants will no doubt spring up, resulting in a great increase in population to the north end of the Saanich peninsula.

EMPRESSES TO STAY ON PACIFIC

providing the necessary facilities for handling the grain trade, but we want more information than we now have in regard to the future character and extent of that traffic. In any case, we hope to maintain our supremacy in this direction. All our Pacific coast interests are centered here and we intend to see that an adequate equipment is provided.

"The increasing traffic at this end of the line made it imperative that we take steps to relieve the congestion at this point, which is bound to increase. That is the reason for the decision to provide extra yards and other facilities at Coquitlam."

Sir Thomas announced that the Kootenay Central line would be completed inside of two years. Good progress was being made on the grading, and it would be completed without delay.

He was extremely optimistic about the wheat crop. "I believe that the crop will turn out beyond the most sanguine expectations, and it will be a high standard. Our company is making plans to handle a record amount. The weather during the past week has been extremely favorable for harvesting operations."

BORNE TO LAST RESTING PLACE

Continued From Page 1.

cutting through the famous tea fields, had been built up to a height of sixty feet in some places and terminated in a court of honor about two miles in length. On arrival at Monoyama the casket was removed from the train and placed on a funeral palanquin. This was borne by 100 farmers of Yasa village in grey hemp costumes. Approaching the burial hall the palanquin was thrown open revealing a stand on which the casket was placed. Prince Fushimi, cousin of the late Emperor, and Prince Kanin, the representative of Emperor Yoshihito, and the Princess, representing the other members of the Imperial family, entered and took up their allotted places, while the officials assembled to the right and left. A black curtain was dropped over the doorway. The top of the palanquin was removed and the casket placed on a carrier which bore it to the tomb on the plateau.

Prior to the interment a great procession was formed in which the local authorities participated. All implements of war and ritualistic ornaments were carried behind the casket. Immediately following the palanquin, chamberlains carried on a low table a pair of Imperial sandals covered with white silk. This is an ancient custom, for in olden times a boy attendant always followed the Imperial palanquin carrying a pair of sandals. Amid prayers and the chanting of dirges the procession moved to the burial hall.

MIND UNHINGED

Mr. Francis Hart Cresswell Commits Suicide Near Okanagan Landing

VERNON, B. C., Sept. 14.—Francis Hart Cresswell, son of the late postmaster of Dublin, Ireland, and brother of the chief architect in the colonial office, London, committed suicide on Tuesday.

He had been working on the city alderman's construction, and went down to the Empire ranch, half a mile from his home, on the bench above Okanagan Landing, and where he had been shown a great deal of kindness, and, no one being about but the cook, selected a six-shooter and blew his brains out. His mind had been unhinged for some eighteen months, he being obsessed by the unfounded idea that he had contracted an incurable disease.

The deceased was a man of about 40 years of age, his nearest relative being a brother in Bella Coola, B. C.

The police had made arrangements to have the unfortunate man put under the care of the province, a constable being sent to the Landing later in the evening, only to find that the tragedy that they feared had already happened.

EUCCHARISTIC CONGRESS

Principal Delegates Are Received by the Emperor Francis Joseph

VIENNA, Sept. 14.—Emperor Francis Joseph received the principal delegates to the Eucharistic Congress in the state apartments of Hofburg tonight. The gathering included the archbishops and cardinals, the leading aristocrats, cardinals, archbishops and bishops, the members of the cabinet and all the chief officers of state.

The emperor said no matter what the weather was on Sunday he would go to the cathedral and join in the procession, but having regard for his advanced years he might be constrained to witness the celebration of mass from a box or the Hofburg. After 45 hours of continuous rain the weather at midnight showed signs of clearing.

DEMONSTRATION FAVORS DIAZ

Crowds in Mexico Shout "Vivas" for Their Exiled Ruler—Scene in Chamber of Deputies

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 14.—Barred from the chamber of deputies by order of Madero because of the noisy demonstrations in which he and his political adherents were bussed and derided and the name of Diaz was frantically cheered, hundreds of residents marched through the streets tonight shouting disapproval of the new executive and "vivas" for their exiled ruler. Mounted police were ready to disperse the mob, and the entrance to the chamber where the deputies were in executive session were heavily guarded.

The situation is almost identical with that immediately preceding the fall of Diaz, with the exception that shifts have been made in the casts of characters. The disturbances had as a basis the same discontented feeling of doubtful members of the chamber as yesterday, when the gallery hissed Madero and shouted the praises of Diaz. They were precipitated by the rejection of Francisco Pasquel Garcia, leader of the Catholic wing, whose election was unquestioned.

A deputy denounced him, saying no reason for his objection was required other than that he was a Catholic. The fervid oratory and scenes of disorder on the floor were emulated by the galleries. One deputy, fancying himself insulted, drew a pistol to fire, when he was seized by a neighbor and overpowered. Another deputy, Pedro De Los Santos, declared justice and law were forgotten or confounded with personal issues, and that more blood would have to be shed if necessary to secure justice.

An organized little group marched out of the chamber without the formality of adjournment, and left the chamber without a quorum. When the house was reconvened late this afternoon the doors were closed to all but members.

HUDSON BAY RAILWAY

Mon. Frank Cochran Favors Running Road by Electricity

OTTAWA, Sept. 14.—As a result of his trip of personal inspection over the Hudson Bay Railway, Hon. Frank Cochran favors in time having the road run by electricity, if the plan is at all feasible.

With all the power of the Nelson river at command, the saving of coal would be enormous, while it is figured that the difficulties which are met with in operating steam engines in extremely cold weather would not be experienced. Mud Falls was the site which Mr. Cochran thought would be most suitable for a power plant to supply energy for the new railroad. It is about half-way between the Winnipeg river and tidewater, comparatively close to the railway and in every way apparently a strategic point. It would not be possible to have the power plant run when the railway is completed, but the minister plans to electrify it as soon afterwards as possible.

Mr. Cochran was wonderfully impressed while on his trip with the waterpower possibilities of the northern rivers flowing into the bay, especially the Nelson. It is believed possible to supply the whole of the west with electrical energy from these northern power sources, just as Ontario is from Niagara.

Western Steel Affairs

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 14.—Attitude intimating that Leslie M. Shaw, formerly secretary to the treasury, aided James Moore to promote the Western Steel Corporation which has been through one federal receivership and is now in the state courts on petition by Moore for another, was filed in the supreme court today by the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York, which is being sued by Moore for \$1,000,000 damages alleged to have resulted from the first receivership. The trust company attempts to show by affidavits that Mr. Shaw aided Moore in obtaining a \$500,000 loan from the trust company and that Shaw received 750 shares of Western Steel stock with no record of having paid for it. Among the affidavits are copies of letters and telegrams that passed between Mr. Shaw and Mr. Moore regarding a visit by Shaw to General Erskine Ross, president of Metropolitan Trust company.

ASSAULTS POLICY OF OPPONENT

Mr. Roosevelt Scores Utterances of Democratic Leader—Destructive of Industrial Well-Being of States

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 14.—"Woodrow Wilson has advanced a programme in relation to social and industrial justice," Colonel Roosevelt said tonight, "which is either a promise that is not to be kept, or else it means the undoing of every particle of social and industrial advance which we have made."

He declared that Governor Wilson "stands for a policy which necessarily means if that policy is honestly put into effect, that he must be against every single Progressive measure. The trouble with Mr. Wilson," said Colonel Roosevelt, "is that he is following an outworn philosophy."

He declared that "in view of the Democratic platform and of the utterances of Mr. Wilson no man can claim to be a Progressive who supports Mr. Wilson on the platform and backed by that party."

Colonel Roosevelt's speech was delivered before a large crowd in the Coliseum to which he went immediately on his arrival in San Francisco. He was on the train all day, except for a stop of an hour in Reno, Nevada, where he delivered an address.

Colonel Roosevelt based his criticism of Governor Wilson in a recent speech of the governor before the New York Press Club. After asserting that no man who claimed to be a Progressive should support Mr. Wilson, Colonel Roosevelt continued:

Criticizes Criticism

"The other day in New York Mr. Wilson came out in a sweeping assault on the Progressive platform and programme and defined his own position as to social and industrial justice. According to the statement I heard of his speech in The Tribune, Mr. Wilson stated that there is no hope for social reform through the platform of the Progressive party, saying:

"In the very platform itself is contained the history of the party, of his serviceable instrument. They do propose to serve civilization and humanity but they cannot serve civilization and humanity with that kind of government—the history of liberty is a history of the limitation of governmental power, not the increase of it."

"And he then continues to uphold what he calls 'representative government' and 'representative assemblies' as against the platform that we propose, and also to uphold the Democratic proposals for dealing with labor and the trusts, as against the Progressive proposals."

The key to Mr. Wilson's position is found in the statement I have just read when he says that 'the history of liberty is a history of the limitation of governmental power, not of the increase of it.' This is a bit of outworn academic doctrine which was current in a school room and the professional study for a generation after it had been abandoned by all who had experience of actual life. It can be applied with profit, if anywhere at all, only in a primitive community under primitive conditions. In a community such as the United States at the end of the eighteenth century, to apply it now in the United States at the beginning of the twentieth century, with its highly organized industries, with its railways, telegraphs and telephones, mean literally and absolutely to refuse to make a single move to better any one of our social or industrial conditions."

"Moreover, Mr. Wilson is absolutely in error in his statement from the historical standpoint. So long as governmental power is exclusively for the king and not at all for the people, then the history of liberty was a history of the limitation of governmental power. But now the governmental power rests in the people and the kings who enjoyed privilege are kings of the financial and industrial world, and what they clamor for is the limitation of governmental power, and what the people sorely need is the extension of governmental power."

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 14.—Beginning tomorrow, when Governor Woodrow Wilson will start on his first western trip, the Democratic candidate will have less than ten days' rest until the close of the campaign, according to plans announced here today. Governor Wilson's speaking engagement calls for a much more extensive invasion of the states east of the Mississippi than those west of it, and he will be kept busy speaking four or five days a week until election day.

Mr. Bryan's Attitude

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 14.—William J. Bryan opened tonight his campaign in the west in behalf of Woodrow Wilson and the Democratic national ticket. Before a large audience in the auditorium he denounced both President Taft and Theodore Roosevelt as enemies of the people. Mr. Bryan spoke against the third term. "It would open a door which no man might be able to close," he declared.

Mr. Bryan's argument against Mr. Taft was that he is not in harmony with the progressive spirit of the day. "He already has been requited," he said, "by a majority of his own party, so he cannot hope to poll more than a third of the vote of the country, if that large a proportion."

The speaker disputed Mr. Roosevelt's right to the leadership of the Progressive movement. "The Democratic party was fighting for all the national reform measures when Mr. Roosevelt was opposing them," he declared. "Mr. Roosevelt's position on the trust question and on the third term are dangerous to the country."

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Sunday, September 15, 1912

SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY

The arrival of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, the distinguished head of the Canadian Pacific Railway, would, under any circumstances, be an event of more than passing interest, but there is a very special reason why his visit should be especially welcome to the people of this section of the province. It is no idle thing to say that with the advent of the C. P. R. interests to this Island there was ushered in a new era, that much of our present abounding prosperity is due to the aggressive enterprise which this company has shown in every direction of endeavor. And possibly it is correct to say that nothing could better demonstrate the fitness of Sir Thomas for the lofty position which he occupies amongst the great captains of industry of the world than the far-seeing policy of the company in this province, for which no doubt he has been mainly responsible.

Of course Sir Thomas has had able assistants. We all know what a tower of strength it has been to the work of Island and civic development to have had the co-operation of such men as Mr. R. Marpole, the executive agent of the company, and Capt. J. W. Troup, manager of the coast service. The former is popularly believed to have been responsible for inducing the C. P. R. to have become so largely identified with the fortunes of Vancouver Island, and the latter is well known to have advised such policy in respect to the coast shipping business of the company as to have not only contributed immeasurably to the upbuilding of this city but to have created a fleet of vessels which has no peer throughout the world, conditions and circumstances considered.

There will be few in Victoria to dispute that we owe a great debt to Captain Troup. The magnificent fleet of local vessels stands not only as a monument to his masterly initiative, but as an asset of the greatest value to the prestige of Victoria as a tourist resort. But the captain is more than a good man at the head of the department over which he presides—he is an excellent citizen; and the hearty manner in which he co-operates in all public movements is deserving of all praise.

But this is not all that we remember when we set out to extend a warm welcome to the president of what we are proud to know is the greatest transportation system in the world. We would direct special attention to one matter in which Sir Thomas has interested himself, wherein he has shown himself not only a true friend of the province but a great Canadian. We allude to his policy of encouraging the shipbuilding industry. It must have been a great temptation to so shrewd a business man to have sought the best bargain possible, considered from the standpoint of mere money expended, when he was arranging for the augmentation of the company's fleet of vessels on this coast. But with the far-seeing conviction that the company can only hope to succeed as the country succeeds, Sir Thomas embarked upon a policy which has already done much towards fostering the industry in the province, and will, we feel assured, do more.

Notwithstanding that vessels which the company required could be constructed cheaper in the Old Country owing to labor conditions and the free trade policy of the motherland, Sir Thomas has been consistently following the practice of, wherever possible, arranging for their construction in British Columbia yards. Thus we find that within a comparatively brief period the following vessels have been built by the C. P. R. under this policy—the Princess Beatrice, the Nanosco, the Princess Royal, a large steel ferry barge, the first vessel built on the Inshore system in Canada, and the Princess Maquina, now in process of construction. The latter, a ship of steel construction, will in itself represent an expenditure of a quarter of a million dollars.

We have said that it must have been a great temptation to Sir Thomas to have taken advantage of the situation and have had these vessels constructed in the Old Country. But he did not do so. And we do not doubt that his policy is the wiser one. For surely it is rudimentary to observe that the interests of the C. P. R. are so closely interwoven with the interests of Canada that what affects the

latter affects itself—and that with the upbuilding of an industry and the creation of avenues of employment for the people, there will be an ultimate reward. However patent that may be, it frequently occurs that it is not recognized as it should be by those in a position to lend a helping hand. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy is, however, a type of the true Empire builder and in nothing has he better shown his fitness for the title than in the manner in which he is contributing to the development and growth of British Columbia.

VERY GOOD NEWS

It has seldom fallen to the lot of The Colonist to chronicle a piece of better news for the people of the southern portion of Vancouver Island than is contained in the announcement which is made in our news columns this morning to the effect that electric light and power facilities are to be furnished to practically the whole of the Saanich peninsula. This stroke of enterprise on the part of the B. C. Electric Railway Company comes as a very striking refutation of the allegation frequently made that it, in common with other large corporations handling public utilities, is neglectful of the interests of the district in which it operates. Projects like this, which involve the expenditure of large sums of money, are slow in maturing, and in the interim the public, not unnaturally, is inclined to chafe at delays. The B. C. Electric has in the past come in for its share of criticism on this score, but we think it will be admitted that, in view of this announcement, it may with truth be said that its aim is in the direction of keeping pace with the needs and requirements of the country. Much of the spade work to this end is done with the utmost privacy; the company's plans are not always in the limelight; but slowly and steadily a policy of advancement is being formulated.

The furnishing of light and power facilities to the Saanich peninsula will undoubtedly mean a great deal to the district. The many high class subdivisions recently put on the market and the consequent home building throughout the territory to be served with transportation, will mean a great deal to Victoria. There is no doubt that in a matter of few years such settlements as are to be found at Strawberry Vale, Tod Inlet, Saanichton, Union Bay, Deep Cove, etc., will develop into little towns; and that Sidney, a place which is now rapidly growing, will assume the status of a city and boast of street lighting, and with power in abundance. Industrial plants will spring up and result in a great increase in population at the north end of the peninsula. With many happy homes on small holdings, which is just what the country needs, we shall not have the congested slums which some of our western cities are already unfortunately finding in their midst; but, on the other hand, we shall see the children being brought up in suburban simplicity, meaning much to their health and to future generations.

The announcement also furnishes an opportunity to say a word in reference to the personnel of the local management: Mr. A. T. Goward, in charge of the company's interests on Vancouver Island, is a very quiet, unassuming gentleman, very seldom in the public eye. But the policy of the company, which is now approaching the stage of fruition in respect to these great branches of endeavor—the Jordan River power project, the Saanich tram line extension, and the lighting scheme for the peninsula—indicates once again that the beating of drums and the blare of trumpets are not essential accompaniments to achievement. In Mr. S. J. Hall, commercial manager of the light and power department of the company, Mr. Goward has an able assistant whose clear vision, in respect to the development of this section of the Island, could hardly be better demonstrated than by the news which we publish in another column this morning.

BRITAIN ON THE PACIFIC

There are some phases of the British naval position that can be profitably discussed pending the determination of Canadian policy in that regard. Indeed it seems desirable that they should be discussed, because they must be taken into account in considering what part Canada ought to play in any problem of Imperial defence that may finally be decided upon. We hope this we appreciate the importance of maintaining a preponderant naval force in the North Sea, and that we do not underrate the necessity of maintaining a strong Mediterranean fleet. The exigencies of the European situation seem to make these things essential, even if we accept the theory that a powerful fleet is useful chiefly as a support of a vigorous diplomacy. We submit, however, that there is another sphere of international action in which it is vital to the British Empire that the British naval power should be in a high state of ef-

iciency. That sphere is the Pacific ocean.

The withdrawal of the North Pacific squadron was in pursuance of the policy of concentration, of which Admiral Fisher was so able an exponent; but those who remember the type of vessels, which were in commission here, will not need to be reminded that, whether or not this step meant a loss to British naval prestige, it did not mean a weakening of British force in these waters, for the squadron was unequal to the task of opposing any modern naval force. The recall of the ships placed at the disposal of the Admiralty a number of highly trained men, at a time when there was a demand for them, and it cannot be claimed, from the standpoint of actual warfare, that British interests on the North Pacific were less protected after the ships had gone away than they were before. The importance of their removal lay in the policy that inspired it. We venture to suggest that the time has come for a reconsideration of that policy.

Conditions are rapidly changing on the Pacific. The early opening of the Panama Canal, and the march of events in Eastern Asia, in which China, Russia and Japan are playing roles of tremendous importance, combine to create conditions that did not exist when this station was abandoned by the Admiralty. We do not profess to be able to look any further into the future than any one else, but one must be bold not to be able to see a period of great international activity, which will have its centre on the shores of the Pacific. We have no desire to employ the language of exaggeration, and do not think it is overstating the case at all to say that unless the Empire maintains a very strong position on the North Pacific, it may see itself deprived of much of its great prestige. It is well to be watchful against complacency that may arise in Europe, but it would be folly not to be on guard against what seems inevitable in Asia. At any time the centre of international interest may shift from Western Europe to Eastern Asia, and we venture to suggest that the Empire is not at present in a position to cope with such a situation, if it should arise at an early day. It is vital to the welfare of the Empire, it will be one of the surest guarantees of the world's peace in the strenuous days that soon will come, that British naval power should be paramount as well on the Pacific as on the Atlantic.

It may be said that this contemplates an additional heavy burden upon the British people, and this we concede with the utmost readiness; but Empire, such as ours, must of necessity carry with it weighty responsibilities. We must take them up, or be ready to resign the leadership to the world to others. How this burden shall be borne is a matter upon which it is not now necessary to express any opinion. We have already stated our views on that point and they need not be repeated. We shall only say that it is an Imperial burden and must be borne by the Empire. We are not discussing details at present, nor do we think it timely to do so. Seemingly we are about to witness the inauguration of an Imperial naval policy, and we deal with this question only because in our judgment, whatever that may be, it seems that no such policy will be anything like complete, if it does not take into account the developing situation on the shores of the Pacific.

Holding these views, which we believe fairly represent those of the people of the Pacific Coast of Canada, we venture to suggest to the First Lord of the Admiralty that he should consider as a part of his future naval policy the establishment of a strong naval force on the Pacific. At this stage it would be premature to suggest how such a force should be made up and at whose expense it should be maintained. If Mr. Churchill shall determine upon such a line of action, his decision would undoubtedly have great influence in determining the programme of Canada, Australia and New Zealand. We submit further that the carrying out of such an Imperial policy would involve the establishment of first class naval stations, with all the equipment for docking and repairing vessels of war in Australia and in British Columbia.

A DUTY OF CITIZENSHIP

Nearly all persons, who come to British Columbia from Eastern Canada very readily find a place in public affairs, and make their influence felt. This is not true of recent arrivals from England to nearly the extent it ought to be. We mention this in no fault-finding spirit, for we realize some of the handicaps under which the latter must necessarily labor. They are unacquainted to our ways of doing things; they have never thought much about the questions upon which we divide politically in this country; they find matters going along pretty well, and they are essentially retiring. A great deal is said of Eng-

lish aloofness; but most of it has its origin in a desire to avoid intruding uninvited upon people who seem to be getting along in their own way. This morning we extend a very hearty invitation to all new-comers to take part in every aspect of the life of the community.

It is really their duty to do so. Most of the people from England will put it off too long. The result is that they miss an opportunity of identifying themselves closely with their new homes, and the older residents do not receive the assistance which they could give in working out the various problems of government. We are not now thinking of Imperial questions. What we have in mind are the local questions that are dealt with in parliament, the provincial legislatures or the municipal organizations. We would like to see people we have in mind take part in all the various societies of a public nature. If they feel that they must segregate themselves as Yorkshiremen, Devonians or what not, we are not going to protest, provided they do so only for the purpose of occasional social reunions. But they should get into our boards of trade, our development leagues, our various societies for the promotion of special lines of activity. They should bring to bear upon the consideration of all questions the influence of their opinions. Many things, which seem to the older residents to be the most natural of all to be done, may not so impress the new-comer. Perhaps the latter may be wrong; possibly he may be right; but whether he is right or wrong, an interchange of views can hardly fail to be advantageous to both himself and those who have grown accustomed to our viewpoint. It is really a patriotic obligation which we are endeavoring to point out. The English people, who came here in days gone by, saw it and acted upon it. Those who are coming now should emulate their example.

When any person, who thinks he has anything to say in reply to a letter appearing in The Colonist, chooses the columns of another paper as a method of replying, he must not expect his letter to be reproduced in this paper. The evening paper has entered the ranks of comic journalism. Last night it attempted to show that the suggestion, that certain opposition to the Hudson's Bay route might be a case in which the wish is father to the thought, is calculated to injure the chances of Victoria's receiving due consideration at the hands of the federal government. The next thing we know we will be told that to speak of the sewer investigation will have a prejudicial influence upon the nebula of Orion.

The suicide of General Nogi and his wife gives an insight into the Japanese character that nothing of recent years has done. To the European it seems almost incredible that such homilies should be paid to a dead emperor. The incident of itself is only the survival of a barbaric custom; but the spirit that makes such a thing possible is not barbaric. Directed into other channels it would be inevitable. This has already been shown in war. Possibly it may be shown in peace. The world has yet to learn much of the possibilities of Japan.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's statement that the Canadian Pacific proposes to put more steamers upon the coast route is remarkable testimony to the expansion of business. It is difficult to realize what has taken place in this respect since the time this company entered this line of transportation. We have always been pretty optimistic people in The Colonist office, but we may as well frankly confess that the progress has been far beyond our expectations. We have, however, the satisfaction of knowing that we are not alone in that respect. We feel justified in expressing the opinion that in point of excellence of accommodation and efficiency of management the Canadian Pacific coast service cannot be surpassed anywhere in the world, if it can be equalled. No one has been more prompt to recognize the needs and opportunities of the situation than Sir Thomas, and he has met them with the same broadminded enterprise that has made the great transcontinental railway under his management the leading transportation organization in the world.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

As to Devonshire

Sir,—The response to my former letter from Devonian Colonist readers has been so gratifying that I am pleased to inform you, a most successful start has been made with a "Devonian Association" for Victoria.

I wish to say that Devon ladies will be gladly welcomed to the association's next meeting, concerning which they may expect an important announcement in Tuesday's Colonist.

I thank Mr. Duke Yonge for his letter published in answer to mine. I had overlooked Sir John Colborne for the moment, but the remembrance of the services of that good soldier and statesman, but serve to show what good Canadians Devonians can make.

If all Devonians—and I hear there are quite a bunch in Esquimalt—will send in their names addressed to the secretary, Devonian Association, Room 23, Board of Trade, it will be esteemed.

We have a good Devonian, Major Morrison Bell, M. P., in our midst just now, and the association trust to announce a meeting with him during his short stay.

WM. J. DART, C. E.

A Suggestion

Sir,—In your yesterday's issue under "News of the City," it is stated that property owners on Pandora avenue suggested changing the name of the thoroughfare from Pandora to "Broadway." May I presume to suggest that instead of adopting the name "Broadway," that "Connaught" avenue be adopted for the thoroughfare from Government to Oak "Bey" waterfront. The change if made as here suggested, would be associated with what may possibly prove to be an historical event, viz., the visit of their Royal Highnesses to this city. It would also be some slight indication of the esteem in which they are held by the citizens for their highnesses' organs as well as representatives of His Majesty the King. God save the King.

JAMES ROBERTS.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 14.

GENERAL NOGI'S SUICIDE REVIVES OLD CUSTOM

Self Immolation at Death of Ruler Was Fashion Among the Warriors of Old Japan

The dramatic suicide of General Count Nogi and his wife when they heard the signal gun which told of the removal of the body of the late Emperor from Tokyo will be regarded by Japanese the most vivid as a supreme sacrifice. It is a revival of the custom of "junshi," which was a military fashion of the days of the Samurai. In the feudal days it was common for fifteen or twenty of the retainers of a daimyo to commit suicide by harakiri at the death of their lord. The hero of Port Arthur, who commanded the army which reduced the Russian fortress with loss of 58,000 lives, including those of his two sons, his only children, was one of the old school of Japanese. He was a remnant of the days of mediæval Japan. In his death he simply followed out his ideas regarding the religion of loyalty.

Followed Ancient Idea

General Nogi, who in addition to his post as prime minister, was also and Peers' School, was supreme military councillor, was a close personal friend of the dead Emperor, and in his self-immolation with that of his wife, he followed out the idea expressed in the code of the Samurai that as a retainer of the Emperor he owed everything—in fact, not less than in theory, gods, household, liberty and life. The Emperor had entered the land of shades; had "changed" of his world, and was no longer that he should go unattended. Some, at least, of those who served him in life, should follow him in death. Therefore, as the gun boomed the signal that the cortege was being borne away from the palace, the retainers of the dead Emperor to the mausoleum near Mt. Fushimi, near Kyoto, General Nogi and his wife committed harakiri in the approved manner of the Samurai. This was what was known as junshi, or following one's lord. It was a revival of the old feudal idea—a dead of old Japan, but not of the Japan of the present day.

Proxies of Clay

In the days of the Shoguns such sacrifices as that of General Nogi and his wife were obligatory. They were indispensable features of the funeral of the mighty in the earlier days of Japan's military history. Then images of baked clay were substituted for official victims. This was the case in the obsequies of the late Emperor. The Japan and the Labor party and the "Hapiwa," the clay images placed in sepulchres in ancient times, is being revived at the Imperial funeral. Dr. Yonekichi, chief of the historical department of the Imperial museum, and other antiquarians, have made the models. The figures modelled in clay are those of ancient generals, three feet high. The old halberd were crudely worked, but these made for the Imperial funeral are finely modelled, the helmets and other details of the armor, being copies of those of the Heian period.

Sacrifices of Loyalty

The old Samurai considered it unifying that these images should be the proxies of living sacrifices, and in the sixteenth century, when militarism was at its height, the practice of junshi, or voluntary death, was common. One's lord to the changed world, became quite a fashion among the military men. Shogun Iyoyasu frowned upon the practice. He issued an edict that the family of anyone who committed junshi should be punished. Yeton in 1570, a retainer of Okudaira Tadamasu, disobeyed this by committing harakiri at his lord's death, and the government confiscated his estate, beheaded his two sons and exiled other members of the family. The custom was not dead, but did not die out. Cases are reported during the reign of the late Emperor, but the check of the Takugawa shogunate and of the officials in the reign of Meiji made the instance rare. The most famous junshi lately made its sacrifice through religion. Instead of performing harakiri the retainer shaved his head at the death of his lord and became a Buddhist monk. There are many old soldiers in the monasteries of Japan as a consequence of this practice.

Will Live in History

The suicide of General Nogi and his wife will live in Japanese history as the greatest modern instance of junshi. To the Japanese mind the act was one greatly to be commended. The courage to take life, whether it be one's own or that of others, ranks high in popular esteem, and the tomb of assassins even are to this day the scenes of pilgrimages. Although it has, owing to the prominence of the suicides, arrested world-wide attention, the junshi of General Nogi and his wife was by no means the only suicide connected with the illness and death of the Emperor. A number of cases are reported by Japanese papers, including gelsia who emulated Yuko San, now the hero of Japanese dramas and stories, who killed herself the same year ago in Tokyo, leaving a letter in which she said that she hoped her death would cause the life of the Emperor, then suffering from illness, to be spared.

There have been many dramatic sui-

cides which had attracted great attention in Japan during the past few years. That of lieutenant Chara, who committed harakiri before the tomb of his ancestors in Tokyo in 1891, is typical. He left a letter, published by Tokyo news agencies, in which he said that he had brooded over Russia's encroachment in the north and feeling that his living words were fruitless, he had resolved to die, hoping that this would bring about some beneficial result. This suicide, in the expectation that an appeal from the grave would be stronger than any argument of the living, was in complete accord with Japanese ways of thinking. A more notable instance was that of the suicides which followed the retrocession of Liaoting to the demands of Russia, France and Germany, following the war with China. Then forty military men suicided in the ancient way. Women, too, killed themselves for loyalty, and nowise strange, to Japanese ideas, was it when, in 1895, the son of Lieutenant Asada's death in the battlefield was brought to his young wife, she, at once, and with her father's consent, resolved to follow him. Seated before her husband's portrait, she cut her throat with a dagger that had been a wedding present.

Notable Episodes

Perhaps the most notable of Japanese suicides were those of "The Forty-seven Ronin." More than 200 years ago the forty-seven slew Lord Kira because of his affront to their master lord Asano. The Ako and coming to the aid of the Sonkaku temple beside the grave of their master. Volumes have been written about this thing, and yearly the people of Tokyo make holiday at the tombs of the forty-seven. Much of Japanese popular tragedy is based on episodes of self-immolation made by retainers or dependents of daimyo, and the people love these presentations best because of their expressions of the duty of sacrifice, the superior sense of religion of loyalty, which, though dimmed perhaps by the invasion of western ideas, still exists. Therefore, the dramatic end of General Nogi and his wife will be honored in the years to come as one of the great events of Japanese patriotic history.

The Midlothian Election

The Unionist victory in the Midlothian by-election is the worst blow of the kind that has yet fallen on the "Asquith ministry." Hardly had the government organs ceased to explain away their remarkable defeat in Crewe, when the disaster of North-west Manchester befell, and now, in the Midlothian, the "Asquith ministry" is faced with the prospect of a Liberal majority of 3217. In February, 1910, the former Liberal whip was elected by a majority of 3635, and in 1911 the Master of Elibank was re-elected by a majority of 3153.

These were all straight party contests, while at the by-election this week, a Labor candidate intervened. He received 2431 votes, but it should be noted that the total of the Liberal and Labor vote is nearly four hundred votes less than the Liberal majority of 1910. That year the Unionist vote was named about the same. If, therefore, Labor had not quarrelled with Liberalism the return would have been unfavorable, though the government would have saved the seat.

But the split between the Liberal and the Labor party, and the significant features of modern British politics. If that alliance ends the Liberal ministry cannot stand. Lord Randolph Churchill used to contend that the working men had no more reason to support the Liberals than the Conservatives had to support the Tories. There are forty labor members of parliament, and they hold the balance of power. It has been announced that labor will nominate 150 candidates for the next election. If this is done that alone will cost the government scores of seats.

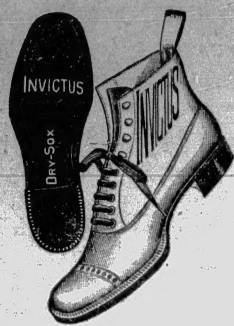
Midlothian, we believe, the third Scottish seat that the government has lost since the general election. It is the eighth in Britain that has been captured in a little over a year. Of the group of four elections held within the last few weeks the Liberals lost two and held two by reduced majorities. We should judge that the Unionists hardly expected this result, for the London Standard of a month ago, announcing the Northwest Manchester victory, said: "The hand-writing on the wall again! Northwest Manchester closes a series of by-elections remarkably disastrous to the government with the most crushing blow of all. It only remains now for the Unionists to capture the seat in Midlothian, which is vacated by the Master of Elibank, the 'organizer of victory' himself. With a majority against them of over 4,000, the Unionists can hardly count upon the prospect of mercy, though after Northwest Manchester nothing seems impossible."

The Cariboo game reserve has been enlarged and its boundaries are now as follows:—Commencing at a point at the junction of the Clearwater river with the South Fork of the Fraser River, thence following the summit of the range on the west side of the Clearwater river, in a northerly direction to the headwaters of the Clearwater river; thence in an easterly direction following the summit of the range to the headwaters of the Little Smoky river; thence, still following the summit of the range on the east side of the Smoky river, in a southerly direction to the south fork of the Fraser river; thence following the south fork of the Fraser river to the point of commencement.

NOTE AND COMMENT

It is always refreshing to learn of an Englishman who has made good in Canada, and it is equally good when a great corporation like the Canadian Pacific Railway, a fifth of the fortune of the new comer to advertise the attractions which Canada has for the Englishman who wants to do his share in building up Canada. James Bode was a farm bailiff in the Kent that holds both Dover and Canterbury. His income was fifteen shillings (\$2.75) a week. On March 23, 1892, he applied to the East End Emigration Fund for assistance to come to Canada with his family, which at the time consisted of four boys. He was recommended to save what he could and apply again a year later, a fifth of the fortune of the new comer to advertise the attractions which Canada has for the Englishman who wants to do his share in building up Canada. James Bode was a farm bailiff in the Kent that holds both Dover and Canterbury. His income was fifteen shillings (\$2.75) a week. 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GIVES POLICY OF UNIONISTS

Continued From Page 1.

should it be an offence for me to present the other side of the case?"

"Take for instance the question of the navy. It would be a very serious thing if Canada was to find a lot of money for the navy in the idea of assisting and encouraging the Empire, and at the same time assist and encourage a policy which has for its object the dismemberment of the Empire and which will certainly lead to civil war. This view of the case has not been presented to Canadians as it should be."

The Franchise Bill

Discussing the franchise bill, which is now before the British House of Commons, and which proposes the abolition of plural voting as well as the wiping out of the representations of the universities in parliament, Mr. Long said that if such a measure were passed it must be followed by a redistribution and an appeal to the people. That redistribution should be done by a commission, as was the case in 1885, when Mr. Gladstone was defeated upon the former franchise bill, the House of Lords having rejected it, and the elections which followed resulting in the return of the Conservatives to power. Then Lord Salisbury declined to pass the bill unless it was accompanied by a redistribution, and everybody was satisfied when that was done.

Such a redistribution is absolutely demanded by the inequalities of representation in the present parliament. It would wipe out such inequalities as now exist. For instance, the fact that Ireland has twenty more members than its population entitles it to. It would take away those twenty seats from Ireland and would add them to England and Scotland and give fair play all round.

"But I do not believe that it is the intention of the present government to press the bill to a passage. It is a mere shop window device. Just as a merchant who is on the verge of bankruptcy fills his windows with goods when he has none in the warehouse, so the Asquith government has put forward this measure as a shop window device."

Asked as to the significance of the recent by-elections in North-west Manchester and Middleham, in both of which the Liberals were soundly beaten, Mr. Long said they could only be taken as a proof of the turnover of public opinion. That is due to the changes which operate in the case of every government, sooner or later. The government has got onto an inclined plane and nothing can stop its downward progress. It is as if a man were on an avalanche and it got moving. He could do nothing to help himself, but what he can do is to get away. So it is with the government in England today. It has no friends and its members are quarrelling amongst themselves.

"Storm of Indignation"

For instance, take the recent speech of Mr. Winston Churchill in which he said it was the intention to divide England into several provinces. I do not believe that his leader ever authorized any such announcement any more than I can credit the remarks imputed to Mr. Churchill in reference to Mr. Bonar Law and myself. The fact is that the government is attempting to suppress all sections of its supporters at once and is satisfying none of them. The people are opposed to them on many points and especially in regard to the insurance act. That measure has done more to set the people of the United Kingdom thinking than any recent legislation, and the result is a storm of indignation throughout the country. It is, of course, advisable that there should be some form of state insurance in a country like ours, but that recent bill was not thought out. It was rushed through parliament without due consideration. It came into effect on July 15, but it will be October 15 before its penalizing provisions come into effect. They will not affect me personally because I have divided the work among my private secretary and my agent and have warned them that if they are in any trouble they will go to jail and not I. But there are many people who are not so happily situated. I met a gentleman recently who told me that he would refuse to pay any attention to the act and that if he was haled to the fall to jail he would go, and he assured me that he was but one of many.

"What of the navy as it affects Canada? I do not know what Canada will do, and it is none of my duty to tell you what you should do. If I did, then indeed would I be interfering in your policy. I choose not between the policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whom I much admire, or that of Mr. Borden, whom I have learned to respect as well as admire. It would be out of place for me to do so. But I can say that there are two very different issues involved—the present and the future. The building of a Canadian navy would not meet the situation. That might take three or four years, whilst we can build battleships in 22 months or two years.

German Menace Real

"The German menace is undoubtedly very real; and it would be foolish to ignore it. The relations between Germany and the British Empire are now very friendly, and we all hope that they will continue so. I believe that the mass of the German people do not desire war, and that the Kaiser himself does not want it. But war comes very seldom because the people will let it be forced upon them by circumstances and they are unable to prevent it. Under these circumstances, it is my opinion that we should all be ready for any emergency. Germany is undoubtedly making great strides in her commerce as well as in her navy, but it is significant that the navy is one which is more calculated to attack us in the North Sea than for the protection of her commerce.

"The British navy exists for the protection of her commerce and that alone. And that is what should appeal to the people of Canada. You have an immense country, the resources of which have not yet been tapped, and your commerce is growing at an enormous

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rate and will continue to do so. Do you think that that commerce needs some protection?"

"For my part I do not think that the British government is doing as much as it should do for the protection of commerce. It is attempting to suppress the possibilities of forming a national park or arboretum in British Columbia. So far as my experience goes there is no place in North America where a greater number of species would thrive, or where a more perfect arboretum might be formed than in a well-selected area in the province. But it is not a thing to be done in a hurry or until permanent arrangements can be made for its management and finance. Several of my agricultural friends in England are strongly interested in the matter and would be glad, as I should be, to send you all the species that we possess, whenever the scheme is developed."

In conclusion, Mr. Long denied the stories published in certain quarters that Great Britain was finding a difficulty in getting sailors to man the fleet. "That is an absolute falsehood," he said. "I know that the British navy was never in better shape than it is today and that we have as fine a body of men as was ever in our service with an unlimited supply behind."

Mr. Long is accompanied by his wife, Lady Brenda Long.

PRAISES PROVINCE

British Forestry Expert Congratulates British Columbia on the Policy Adopted Here

In a letter to Chief Forester Macmillan from a prominent British forestry expert and writer, this province is given praise for the work which Hon. W. R. Ross has undertaken for the preservation and conservation of the forests of the province. The writer is Mr. H. J. Elwes, F. R. S., Cheltenham, and in the course of his letter he says:

"I am truly glad to know that the British Columbia government has realized what an immense loss has been caused to the province for want of proper forestry laws and conservative forestry. When I was in Victoria last, in 1904, I was strongly tempted to take up a large area of yellow cedar, a tree of which the timber must, when known in Europe, have a higher value than that of any other North American conifer. I believe there are large areas of this tree still practically untouched on the Queen Charlotte Islands and other places up the coast. I have recently had conversations and correspondence with Mr. Macdonald, of Ottawa, who is

formed that he was starting an experimental station for horticultural purposes near Duncan, and with Mr. Anderson, of Victoria, respecting the possibilities of forming a national park or arboretum in British Columbia. So far as my experience goes there is no place in North America where a greater number of species would thrive, or where a more perfect arboretum might be formed than in a well-selected area in the province. But it is not a thing to be done in a hurry or until permanent arrangements can be made for its management and finance. Several of my agricultural friends in England are strongly interested in the matter and would be glad, as I should be, to send you all the species that we possess, whenever the scheme is developed."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

(Before Murphy, J.)

Bank of Ottawa v. Alder, Plaintiffs, being bona fide holders for value of a promissory note, sued for recovery of the amount due thereon. The defence was that it was obtained by fraud.

On an application for summary judgment under Order 14, it was held that the defendant was entitled to interest additional leave to defend. See Fuller v. Alexander, 52 L. J. Q. B. 103; Millard v. Bradley (1884), W. N. 96; Flour City Bank v. Conner, 12 Man. L. R. 305. Costs to be costs in the cause to the successful party in the action.

Macrae for plaintiff; W. A. Macdonald, K. C. for defendant.

In re V. V. & E. R. & N. Co. Arbitration: On the principle that where land is compulsorily taken, the costs should be taxed on a larger scale than in ordinary litigation, they should be taxed on a solicitor and client basis. Therefore, everything that has been necessarily or reasonably incurred in order to properly present a party's case to the arbitrators should be allowed to him on taxation. The tariff of costs prescribed for ordinary litigation may be accepted as a general guide, but the taxing officer is not bound by it, and should not follow it in all circumstances.

Held, K. C. for appellant; A. H. Macdonald, K. C. for respondent.

In re The Royal Trust Company, Limited: On an application under section 176 of the Land Registry Act to register a mortgage, the mortgage shall be valid

ed at its true value as provided by section 175, dealing with applications for the registration of a mortgage, or charges &c. If, therefore, the registrar be not satisfied as to the correctness of the value affirmed, he may require production of other evidence, or of a certificate under the hand of a valuator.

There not having been any such course adopted in this case, but the inspector of legal offices having ruled that the value of a mortgage for registration purposes is necessarily the full amount of money for which it is given as security.

Held: that there is no authority authorizing the registrar to make such a ruling, but that the procedure set out in sections 175 and 176 must be adhered to, unless the registrar, "for sufficient cause shown" direct otherwise.

Semble: That the registrar may vary the methods for ascertaining such further proofs as he may require on the application for registration showing him sufficient cause why the provisions of section 176 are impracticable or inconvenient.

Therefore, if the registrar is not satisfied with the correctness of the value as affirmed, he must proceed as directed by section 176.

Sir C. H. Tupper for the applicant; Hamilton contra.

Williams v. B. C. Electric Railway Company: Held, following the decision in Clarke v. Ford-McConnell, Limited (1911), 16 B. C. 244, that the present being an action for negligence, and one peculiarly within the province of a jury to try, the plaintiff should not be deprived of his right to trial by jury through an oversight in making application for a jury. Time for applying was accordingly extended.

M. A. MacDonald for plaintiff; Wood for defendant company.

COL. G. GIBBS, M. P., HERE

May Premier Borden Made Great Impression Upon Public Opinion in Old Country

"As one of the men of Bristol who had the honor of welcoming Rt. Hon. Robert Laird Borden to England when he landed for the first time in his capacity of Premier of Canada, I am delighted beyond measure at the great impression which his visit has made upon British public opinion," said Col. George

Gibbs, M. P. for West Bristol, who is in Victoria on a pleasure trip, combined with an investigation into the resources of Canada.

"When we first met Mr. Borden we recognized in him a man above the average, and his first speech in our city, in reply to the address of welcome, convinced us all that he was one of the greatest sons of the Empire. His conduct in England, as well as his firm and wise policy since his return, has confirmed that first impression. His visit has done more to strengthen the bonds of empire than anything else since the South African war, and we all look for big results to follow."

The colonel expressed his sincere pleasure at the result of the Midlothian election, which he regarded as proof that the Asquith government was nearing the end of its term of office, and predicted that when the appeal came the people would unhesitatingly declare for the Unionist policy of Imperial unity both in defence and in commerce. As a member of the Bristol dock board, the colonel is, as stated in a telegraphic despatch from Vancouver the other day, much interested in the prospects of trade between Great Britain and the west coast of America by way of the Panama canal and will report the results of his observations to his colleagues on his return home. He preferred not to make any public statement in regard to the breach of treaty faith involved by the recent action of the United States, but it is evident that his feelings strongly upon the question, like most Englishmen in public and private life.

Col. Gibbs is accompanied by Mrs. Gibbs, Miss Blanche Gibbs and Mr. Lanolot Gibbs, of the Coldstream Guards.

Disgraced Uniform

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A woman who was arrested while walking through Leeds dressed in the uniform of the Royal Horse Artillery, spurs and all, when brought before the magistrates charged with being drunk and bringing His Majesty's uniform into contempt, admitted that she took the clothes from the Chapelton-road barracks while the owner was asleep. She betrayed herself by her walk. Although she stated that she only did it for fun, the woman was sent to prison for three days.

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NEWS OF THE CITY

Reeve Nicholson Back—Mr. J. Nicholson, reeve of the municipality of South Saanich, took the chair at the council yesterday for the first time since his return from his holiday.

Matron Resigns—Miss Ada M. Paul, who has been matron of the Senior House of the University school of Victoria during the past year has resigned her position. Miss Paul is an English trained nurse with a very wide and varied experience.

More Subdivisions—The Municipal council of South Saanich at their regular fortnightly meeting yesterday, considered the plans of nine new subdivisions, of which eight were approved to the due provision of roads of the proper width on which the council are determined to insist.

Shooting in Saanich—At yesterday's session of the Saanich council Councilor Dunne asked any special steps were taken to see that no shooting took place by non-residents before October 1, and the reeve authorized another notice in the papers, in addition to giving the constable full power to take such steps as he should deem necessary to enforce the law.

An Old Grievance—At yesterday's meeting of the Saanich Municipal council a complaint was read from Mrs. C. T. Griffiths of the roaring of wild animals on Cloverdale avenue, and of the amell caused by their presence. She will be informed that as a case dealing with the question is pending at the present time in the Supreme court, no immediate action can be taken.

Motor Freight Service—Mr. J. L. Raymer, Jr., has asked the Municipal council of Saanich that certain bridges in the district be strengthened as he proposes to start a motor freight service tomorrow, and the weight of his vehicle would be between six and seven tons. The reeve considered it would be an excellent thing for the district and that as much as possible should be done to meet Mr. Raymer's request.

Lord Milner—Lord Milner will shortly be honored by a visit from one of the most eminent living Imperialists, Lord Milner, who is popularly regarded as "the man behind the gun" in much that has tended to the latter day success of Unionist policy. He is regarded as likely to get one of the chief places in the next Unionist administration.

Port Alberni's Water—An active interest is being taken by contractors in general in the call for tenders for the Port Alberni waterworks system, and the indications are that there will be a great number and variety of bids on the work. The first of the plans and specifications were on view in the office of the engineers in Vancouver no less than seven contractors called to examine them. Three contractors have examined the plans of the city hall, Port Alberni, and a number of contractors have called at the office of Carmichael & Moorhead, Victoria, where plans and specifications are also open for inspection.

Devonians Organize—A most enthusiastic and large meeting of Devonians was held on Thursday night last, when it was unanimously decided to form a Devonian Association forthwith. A provisional president, secretary, treasurer and committee were elected to consider ways and means. It was also decided to follow the line of the London Devonian Society and similar societies throughout the empire. The sentiment of the meeting being "Devon and the Empire." Another meeting was also arranged to which every Devonian was asked to be present and which will be held in the top floor of the Linbush Exchange, northeast corner of Langley and Fort at 8 p. m., Wednesday.

Sale of Work—The sale of work in aid of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, Victoria West, held at Semple's hall, was a great success, and the ladies thank those who so generously contributed and assisted at the hall. The following are the winners of the various articles raffled: Miss A. McArthur, electric iron; Mr. McArthur, photo frame; Mrs. O'Leary, cushion; Mr. Shanahan, pipe rack; Mary Spratt, the vase; Mr. McArthur, curt. links; F. Bourgeois, umbrella; Miss Nels, pin cushion; Mrs. Nels, fancy mouse; Mrs. Regan, tray and brush; Mr. W. McArthur, box of candy; Mr. O. Birch, pipe; Mr. Casanova, bracelet; Mr. F. Bittancourt, fruit dish; Mrs. Burns, set of dishes; Gerald O'Neil, napkin ring; J. O'Hagan, napkin ring; J. McNeill, Battenburg cushion; Mr. Radger, chair; Mrs. Nyland, sweater; Mrs. Tierney, doll; Miss L. McArthur, fancy cushion.

Mining Institute—The secretary of the Canadian Mining Institute has been informed that Sir Richard McBride, premier, has agreed to the request made that he shall address the institute meeting at its opening session, to be held in the Board of Trade chamber, Victoria, next Wednesday morning when the proceedings will be commenced at 10 o'clock. Mr. J. J. Shalloo, president of the board of trade, will also welcome the members of the institute and others attending the meeting, which will be open to all sufficiently interested to attend. A good attendance is expected, letters having been received from quite a number that they expect to be present. Following the address of welcome at the morning session, the president of the institute, Dr. A. E. Barlow, of Montreal, will deliver an address, and afterward business of the institute will have the attention of the members. Wednesday afternoon will probably be taken up by a paper by Dr. Barlow on mining in Northern Ontario, with lantern slide illustrations; on Wednesday evening the subject will be Copper Mining and Smelting in British Columbia, also illustrated by lantern slides. Thursday morning's session will open with a discussion of a printed paper on fuel problems of the Pacific. Other papers will be read and discussed in the afternoon and the evening will be spent in a social way, but whatever by a dinner or simply a smoker has not yet been decided.

Donation to S. P. C. A.—The Saanich municipal council has made a donation of \$25 to the S. P. C. A. in recognition of the work done in South Saanich by its officials.

Victoria Choral Society—All old members of the above society are requested to send their names and addresses to J. F. Mason, Box 704, city. Anyone desiring to form the society will please send their names and addresses to the above. Practices will be resumed about the 1st of October and the committee bespeak the active co-operation of all members.

Canadian Club—The executive of the Canadian Club are looking forward to a record attendance at the luncheon to be held at the Alexandra Club on Monday, when the Rt. Hon. Walter Long, M. P., will address the club upon "The Imperial Problem." There is no man in the British House of Commons better qualified to deal with so important a question than Mr. Long, and a great treat is promised for all who attend.

I. O. G. T. Degrees—At the meeting of the Triumph Lodge No. 16 of the I. O. G. T. last Wednesday night, the 11th inst., the District degree was conferred on some twenty members of the Victoria and Saanich lodges. After quite a lengthy entertainment refreshments were served. Next Wednesday night all members are requested to be present as final arrangements are to be perfected for the grand bazaar and concert to be held on the 25th inst.

Guns in Training—No. 5 Company, of the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, under Major J. E. Mills, have gone into camp at Rod Hill for their annual training. The work on the guns of the forts has been delayed this year owing to the work of mounting the guns at Signal Hill, in which a number of artillerymen from No. 4 Company from Quebec assisted. These gunners have gone into the barracks and have been distributed to Macaulay and other forts.

Hon. Mr. Burrell Coming—The Hon. the Minister of Agriculture and Mrs. Burrell returned last week from Sherbrooke, where the former had the honor of opening the agricultural fair. Mrs. Burrell was the only one of the wives of the cabinet ministers who spent the summer in the Capital, though she and Mr. Burrell had several trips of short duration, including one through the Maritime Provinces and another to Toronto. They hope to leave shortly to revisit their old home at Grand Forks, B. C., to which they have not returned since last October.

Met Old Friends—The comparative emigrants of this great American continent was illustrated yesterday by the visit of Mr. J. T. McDonald, the general passenger agent of the Grand Trunk at Chicago. Located for nearly twenty years in Toronto, Mr. McDonald got to know practically everybody who went out of Toronto, and when the news that he was in town spread around yesterday, dozens of old friends went to the C. P. R. Wharf and renewed old acquaintance. Among those whom Mr. McDonald was most pleased to meet was City Engineer Rust, whom he did not know had left Toronto for the "best climate in Canada."

Sismological Observatory—Sir Richard McBride was waited upon yesterday forenoon by Mr. J. J. Shalloo, president of the board of trade; Mr. W. J. Sutton, F.R.G.S., and Mr. F. Napier Denison, of the local meteorological office, in reference to the agitation for the establishment here of a sismological observatory. While the matter is not one that comes within the jurisdiction of the province, the premier was asked to use his influence with the federal government to hasten the placing of this work on a more extensive scale and the erection of a building here commensurate with the importance of the service. As minister of mines, it was pointed out to him by Mr. Denison that the records show that there is a distinct connection between earthquake shocks and colliery explosions, and it was pointed out, too, that no place on the continent is so advantageously situated for the investigation of sismological phenomena as is Victoria. The members of the deputation undertook to submit a statement in writing which the premier and his colleagues will consider.

Ask Grant—The people of Ashcroft are planning the building of a new and modern general hospital. Towards this object they have subscribed generously and of the subscriptions the sum of over three thousand dollars is already in the hands of the treasurer. In order to ask for a government grant in aid of the work a deputation headed by Mr. J. Buchanan waited upon Hon. Dr. Young, provincial secretary, yesterday. The deputation placed before the minister the need for a fully equipped hospital at that point, especially in view of the growth of the country and the demands made upon the accommodation by men from the extensive railway construction work going on in the country tributary to Ashcroft. After hearing the deputation and making detailed inquiries as to the plans and financial condition of the project, Hon. Dr. Young promised to put a vote of \$5000 in the estimates next session and recommend to the House that it be voted.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p.m., September 14th, 1912.

SYNOPSIS

The barometer remains high over the northern interior and fine warm weather continues over the Pacific slope, with the exception of rain along the northern British Columbia coast. Rain has been general in Manitoba and portions of Saskatchewan and now sharp frosts are likely to become general.

TEMPERATURE

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	57	78
Vancouver	54	76
Kamloops	46	74
Barcelonnette	38	60
Prince Rupert	52	74
Alton	52	74
Dawson	40	74
Calgary, Alta.	34	82
Winnipeg, Man.	42	82
Portland, Ore.	66	78
San Francisco, Cal.	64	82
Victoria and vicinity	Wind mostly westerly and southerly, generally fair and warm.	
Lower Mainland	Light to moderate winds, generally fair and warm.	
Highest	78	
Lowest	57	
Average	67	

DRESS GOODS

Our stock of New Fall Dress Goods is now on hand and marked at our close cash prices.

Venetian Cloths at per yard, 80c, \$1.25 and \$1.50.
Striped Suiting, special, at per yard, \$1.25.
Checks and Flannels from per yard, 50c to \$1.25.
Serges, at per yard, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.

G. A. Richardson & Co.

Victoria House, 636 Yates St.

Agents for Butterick Patterns

A Prevailing Fad

Solid Silver Oxidized Necklets

These Necklets are very unique, and are becoming to most any lady. They are set with amethyst, topaz, chrysoprase, lapis lazuli, aquamarine, and suitably arranged with pearls or cut steel in the latest Parisian designs. They are an exclusive line of jewellery—no two pieces alike.

See Them in Our Window

PRICES \$5 TO \$30

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DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR LARGE NEW STOCK

The selection will SATISFY.
The designs will PLEASE.
The prices will ASTONISH you.
Enquire about the NEW STYLE VACUUM-CLEANER Price \$19 (its efficiency is marvelous)

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COOL AND COMFORTABLE

You will always find our tea rooms like that.

OPEN SUNDAYS

The Tea Kettle

Miss Woodbridge
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Women Are Satisfied

Satisfied customers have made our business what it is today—the largest Ladies' Tailoring Shop in the city.

Have your Fall Suit made by us.

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\$1,200 CASH

(R. 398)—Two lots, 80x120, splendid location, suitable for apartment house, within the one-mile circle. Price only \$3,500

Oak Bay Homesite

\$500 CASH

(R. 366)—Beautiful lot, 50x120 to lane on Olympia avenue, just off Beach Drive. Magnificent, unobstructed view of Bay and Mountains. Price for quick sale is \$1,500

Very Attractive Bungalow

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(R. 137)—6 rooms, oak floors, very best finish, modern in every respect, fine location in Fairfield District, paved street. Price, on easy terms, \$5,000

For good buys, see

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Acreage

Several large blocks of acreage on the Island, from \$15 per acre up.

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COAL

During the summer months we will allow a discount of 5 per cent on orders of two tons and over for cash only.

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When Buying Silver

Remember that the longest wearing, best designed silver plate to be had is the

"1847 ROGERS' BROS."

brand. Spoons, forks, knives, etc., bearing this trade mark are heavily plated and will wear for years and years.

Best tea sets, dishes, vases, etc., are stamped

MEADEN WHITE CO. SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS "Silver Plate that Wears"



SAVINGS OF 20 to 35 Per Cent ON HAND BAGS

NOVELTY HAND BAGS—

We have marked these at quick clearance prices for one week only. They comprise colored suede, calf skin, tapestry and white novelty lines. It will pay you to look these over, and select yours at Sale Prices, up from\$5.00

SEALSKIN AND LEATHER BAGS—

Genuine Sealskin, Goat, Walrus and many other style leathers, finished with gun metal, dull gold frames, etc. Mostly all leather lined and riveted, insuring durability. Blacks only. Sale Prices, up from\$1.45

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649 Yates Street.

Just Imagine Only \$1.00 Per Yard

There is a quality feature about our Wool Back Satens, which we show in all colors, that couldn't be duplicated at \$2.00 per yard.

The reason is, we have no middleman's profits to pay. We buy direct from the factory.

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THE HUNTSMAN'S FEET

Need as careful attention as his gun, and that's where we come in. Canvas Top, Rubber Sole Hunting Shoes, per pair\$1.00
Waterproof Leather, High Top Hunting Boots, per pair, \$12.00 to \$24.00

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Waterproof Coats and Capes

WOLSEY UNDERWEAR
SWEATER COATS AND VESTS
REEFER COATS
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SUITS

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Beach Drive, within 150 ft. of the waterfront—Choice residential site, 145 ft. on this beautiful marine highway, with a depth of 125 ft. This will positively bring results to the live purchaser. Price today \$7000, on long terms.

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PHONE 3246—636 VIEW ST.

JONES DETERMINED

Jones is determined that his store shall stand first in the estimation of North Ward people. If quality and value count for anything, his determination will certainly be realized. Other things being equal, isn't it easier to shop at your own door than to go down town? Jones' Provision, Jones' prices, and Jones' service are up to the top notch. Bend in a trial order tomorrow.

E-B-Jones
Corney Cook and North Park St.
Phone 712.

One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cts. For A Nickel

Plated Tenspot is all that we ask. These Tenspots are made of copper and are heavily nickel plated. They won't rust, they won't chip, they won't break. They look nice, they pour well, they are light, they are durable. Just the thing for boarding house use.

PRICES \$1.25

Coffee Pots, same shape, size and material, only with coffee pot spout\$1.25

R. A. Brown & Co.
1302 Douglas St. Phone 3712
A Dozen Steps From Yates

NEWS OF THE CITY

Albion's Show a Success.—The Albion show was a most successful one. There were forty shows in the various classes, and the peach exhibit was no exception that it is hoped to secure it for the show here next week.

Imprisoned for Month.—James Southworth, charged with vagrancy, was found guilty by Magistrate Jay in the city police court yesterday morning and was sentenced to imprisonment for one month.

Parade on Tuesday.—The Fifth Regiment C. G. A., under command of Major W. Ridgeway Wilson, will parade at the Drill hall on Tuesday. The parade is held for the purpose of selecting the members of the guard of honor for the approaching visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, and it is anticipated that there will be a big turnout.

Campaigners to Meet.—The members of the British Campaigners' Association will meet on Thursday evening at the A.O.F. hall, Broad street, when details concerning the arrangements for the part to be taken during the forthcoming visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and party will be arranged.

Fined for Speeding.—Robert Steele, charged with driving a motor car at a greater rate of speed than ten miles an hour on Oak Bay avenue, was fined twenty dollars in the city police court yesterday morning. The case was remanded from the previous day to allow of a witness being called, but he failed to convince the magistrate that the speed was not excessive.

Memorial Services.—Another special memorial service in connection with the obsequies of the late Emperor will be held by local Japanese at the mission on Pandora street tonight. When the other service was held on Friday many Japanese employed outside the city were unable to attend, and it is expected they will take advantage of tonight's service. It is proposed to hold another memorial service in honor of the late General Nogai and his wife.

Will Open Fair.—Hon. Thomas Taylor, minister of public works, goes over to the Mainland on Tuesday in order to inspect the work being done at the Coquitlam Retreat. While there he will open the fair at Coquitlam, where on Thursday evening the premier opened the new hall built by the agricultural association. There has been very considerable progress made on the buildings at Coquitlam, and when they are all completed the new hospital for mental diseases will be the finest in the Dominion.

Park Attraction.—This afternoon at Beacon Hill park the band of the Fifth Regiment will render the following programme: Quick march, "66th Brigade"; march, overture, "Raymond"; rhymic cornet solo, "Charley"; fairs, tone picture, "Return of the Scouts"; clement selection, "Faust" (request); Gounod; paraphrase melody, "F. Rubenstein"; selection, "Song of Wales"; Goffrey; march, "Spirit of Love"; H. H. H. "When the Lights are Low"; Engelmann; march, "Holler Sticks"; Nicholson; "God Save the King".

Donations to Library.—The daughter of the late Mr. O. C. Hastings has given a collection of about 36 books. The volumes in question form part of the deceased gentleman's library. Yet another donor is Mr. Monckton, of Cowichan, who has given two useful books on "Roofing" and one on "Practical Design of Irrigation". Both these books have been asked for time and time again and it is not until the collection of Mr. Monckton's generous gift, that the library has been able to supply its readers.

Excellent Prospects.—There is every indication that the forthcoming fall fair will be a great success. If the number of entries which are being received for all departments is any indication of the general interest there is no doubt that this year's show will be well patronized. Already the records of the past have been beaten. The buildings are all occupied to their limit. Mr. George Sangster, the secretary, and the directors are beginning to realize that the time has arrived for extensive additions to the present accommodation at the B. C. agricultural grounds.

Fire Office Quarters.—Extensive alterations to the premises at the southeast corner of Langley and Yates streets will be commenced immediately by the Bankers' Trust Corporation, Limited, which will locate its offices there. The entire interior of the present two-story structure will be torn out and reinforced cement floors and other changes will be made, the whole work of alteration to cost in the neighborhood of \$11,000. The plans have been prepared by Mr. L. W. Hargrave, architect. When completed, thoroughly up-to-date offices will be provided for the use of the Bankers' Trust Corporation, and the alterations will be obtained in a day or two.

Eminent Visiting Divine.—Bishop Rudolph, the eminent bishop of the Reformed Episcopal church of the bishopric of New York and Philadelphia, will be in Victoria at both services at the Church of Our Lord, Humboldt street today, and at 5 o'clock in the evening will address a meeting in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, under the auspices of the Men's Bible class of that church. To Address, Dr. Rudolph. The Right Hon. Walter Long, M. P., will address the members of the Royal Orange lodges of Victoria at a meeting to be held in Foresters' hall, Broad street, at 8.30 p. m. tomorrow. At the conclusion of his address an important consultation will be held between the British M. P. and the leaders of the Orangemen in Victoria.

League Inquiries.—A former mayor of Evanston, Chicago's most important suburb, writes to the Vancouver Island Development League asking advice as to where to settle in this province with a view to farming. He was here last year on a visit looking over the ground, and remarks that Vancouver and Victoria were both attractive to him, perhaps because he is an Englishman. The editor of The Timberman, of Portland, desires literature for use in connection with their Canadian Forestry issue. An investor from Biggar, Sask., with \$15,000, wishes to put it into crown lands up the island at places like Shushartie, near Hazelton, or the Hobbie. Several inquiries come from Calgary. Other letters were received from the Argentine, that Pundoland, and Arizona.

Deputation Coming.—The executive has fixed Wednesday next as the date for the reception of a deputation from South Vancouver, Point Grey, North Vancouver, and West Vancouver on the matter of tax sales arising out of the Anderson judgment in South Vancouver.

Motoring on Island.—Sir Henry Pellett's party which has been joined by Sir Lambert Ormsby, a famous physician of Dublin, Ireland, Miss Ormsby, Mrs. Stuart, of Kingston, Ontario, and Mrs. Bond of Toronto, are enjoying a motor trip and a few days' fishing on Vancouver Island.

Importations of Eggs.—How much room there is on the island for the expansion of the poultry industry may be judged from the fact that one firm importing weekly three cartons of eggs from the East and Nebraska. A carton contains 450 cases of thirty dozen each, three making a total of 40,500 dozen, which would probably be much fresher if produced by poultry keepers.

Building Permits.—Building permits were issued yesterday by the building inspector to the Coast Construction Company for two dwellings on Richmond avenue, to cost \$2000 each, and a dwelling on Chandler street, \$3000; to Mr. F. Lawrie, plumbing shop on Wilton street, \$1000; to George Muir, addition to dwelling on Lady-smith street, \$150.

A Noted Sailor.—Rear-Admiral Tate, formerly superintendent of Portsmouth dockyard, but who retired a few weeks ago, arrived at the Empress last night on his way to Australia and New Zealand. The admiral, who holds strong views on the naval question, being convinced that it was a mistake of the admiralty to withdraw the fleets from American and Australian waters, will visit Esquimalt this afternoon.

Vancouver's Entries.—Among the entries for the Cat Show at the Victoria Exhibition are Haddo Darkie and Haddo Blue Flirt, the property of Mrs. Vere Agnew of Vancouver. These black and blue Persians respectively were bred last autumn by the Countess of Aberdeen at the viceregal lodge, Dublin, Ireland. Mrs. Vere Agnew has also entered Peter, a cream Persian, a descendant of the famous Silver Lambkin, whose embalmed body is in the Natural History Museum, London, England.

Escort for the Duke.—The mounted escort for H. R. H. the Governor-General will be furnished by the British Columbia Horse from the 30th and 31st regiments of that corps, the Headquarters of which two bodies are at Vancouver and Merritt respectively. The escort will be under the command of Captain G. Chalmers Johnston of B. squadron, 30th regiment, and it will consist of four officers and thirty-eight picked men and horses from the two regiments.

Mr. Bower Returning.—The Attorney-General has been snatching a few days' vacation from the very exacting duties of his office and is expected home today. He has been enjoying the week hunting in the Columbia Valley, whither he was accompanied by Mr. H. H. Watson, M. P., Vancouver, and O. J. Chalmers, Golden, and Mr. Bryan Williams, chief provincial game warden. They spent the time at Redrock, south of Brisco, in the upper part of the valley. Fine weather was experienced and the hunters secured a large bag.

Colonel Lamb Coming.—Colonel Lamb, international secretary for immigration of the Salvation Army, with headquarters in London, Eng., will arrive in Victoria on the Empress of India, which is expected to dock here today. The Colonel has been in China, where he has been studying conditions with a view to the establishing of corps of the worldwide movement in that country. His mission was followed with keen interest by Mr. Robert Booth, who was very anxious to see the army work extended to China.

Scottish Visitors.—A distinguished party of Scotchmen are on the island in the persons of Right Hon. R. G. Munro Ferguson, M. P. for the Leith, Mr. Charles Daniel, and Mr. Owen B. Jones, of Edinburgh, who are travelling Canada in the interests of the North British and Mercantile Assurance Company. They are accompanied by Mr. Randal Davidson, of Montreal, the company's managing director in Canada, and immediately upon arrival motored up the island on a week end hunting expedition. They will return on Monday.

The Water Commissioner.—At tomorrow's meeting of the city council the special committee to draft the by-law whereby effect will be given to the resolution passed at the last meeting appointing City Engineer Rust to the office of water commissioner in the place of James L. Rayner will be appointed. Alderman Cutbush, who has urged the change and whose suggestions the council adopted by adding to Mr. Rust's duties of city engineer those of water commissioner, will introduce a resolution calling for the appointment of the committee.

Everybody Decorate.—The civic decoration committee will be glad if the merchants on the route which will be traversed by the royal visitors will indicate whether they propose to decorate. The houses have been selected, and one or two of these financial institutions will have elaborate displays. The arches to be erected will not be directly at the intersections of the streets, in order to avoid overhead wires. The houses have been selected, and one or two of these financial institutions will have elaborate displays. The arches to be erected will not be directly at the intersections of the streets, in order to avoid overhead wires. The houses have been selected, and one or two of these financial institutions will have elaborate displays. The arches to be erected will not be directly at the intersections of the streets, in order to avoid overhead wires.

To Devotions.—Major A. C. Morrison Bell, M. P. for the Honiton division of Devonshire, who is travelling with Right Hon. Walter Long, will, at the request of the Devonian Society of Victoria, address the members of that society in the rooms of the British Columbia Society of Architects on Tuesday night. Major Morrison Bell is no stranger to Canada. He was A. D. C. to General Hutton in 1898 and 1899, and spent six months in Africa with the first Canadian contingent, being in command of the Maxim gun section. On his return he was A. D. C. to Lord Minto for four years, and was very popular in Ottawa. He is one of the fighting youngsters of the Unionist party and is capable as being one of two brothers, who are twins and who represent adjoining constituencies.

Chinaman Injured.—Thrown from the wagon he was driving when the horse reared, a Chinese delivery man sustained a fracture of the right wrist yesterday at noon on Discovery street, near Delaney street. In the police motor patrol he was taken to Dr. George Hall's office where the fractured limb was set.

Visiting S. A. Officers.—Brigadier and Mrs. Dublin, of Seattle, officers in charge of the Pacific Chief Division of the Salvation Army in America, arrived in the city yesterday and are spending the week-end in Victoria as the guests of Ensign and Mrs. Macdonald. They conducted the regular army meeting last evening at the Citadel and will be in charge of the services today.

Booke Harbor Hotel.—Tomorrow the fine new hotel at Milne's Landing, known as the Booke Harbor hotel, will be thrown open to the public under the proprietorship of Mr. C. H. Barbour. There are forty rooms and the most modern improvements. The hotel stands in picturesque grounds, seven acres in extent, and the view is most magnificent. The expenditure was in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

Forecasts Splendid Season.—Mr. J. S. Terry, poultry instructor of the department of agriculture, returned yesterday from the Mainland, where he had attended the Central Park show, assisted in the judging, and also penetrated the interior as far as Kamloops. He, like Mr. Winslow, speaks with admiration of the fruit he saw, and forecasts a splendid season. Of the island exhibitors of poultry at Central Park, Mr. H. Greist, of Gordon Head, and Mr. H. M. Higgs, of Sooke Way, were the most successful, the former with Favorella, and the latter with Dorking and Silver-Spangled Hamburg bantams.

Seamen's Institute.—A meeting of the Ladies' Guild in connection with the Seamen's Institute was held on Friday at the Alexandra Club, the following ladies being elected as officers for the current year: Hon. president, Mrs. Pemberton; president, Mrs. Jenkins; vice-president, Mrs. Macdonald; treasurer, Mrs. Donald; secretary, Mrs. Shaw; and a committee consisting of Mrs. Garnett, Mrs. Jacob, Mrs. Neutons, Mrs. Longhurst, Mrs. Hase, Mrs. Home, Mrs. Berkeley, Miss McDonald, Mrs. Musgrave, Mrs. Rant, Mrs. McDiarmid, Mrs. Robertson. It was decided to make arrangements for the presentation of bouquets, if practicable, to the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the new institute on September 25 next, and to take steps to help in obtaining funds for furniture, maintenance, etc.

Trampled on by Horse.—Thrown from the horse which he was riding and trampled upon by the animal and sustaining internal injuries, W. Acheson, a laborer, was seriously injured yesterday at noon near the Colwood hotel. He was taking a team of horses to be shod, riding one and driving the other. The animal was riding shied at something and threw him, then trampled upon his abdomen. He was found by some parties passing along the road and taken to the Colwood hotel where Dr. Houghton attended him and ordered his removal to the city. It proved impossible to secure the ambulance, which was out on another call, and Acheson lay at the hotel for over two hours until finally the city police motor patrol was summoned. In fifty minutes from the time the call was sent in Acheson was at the Royal Jubilee hospital, where his injuries were attended to. Sergt. Clayards and Constables Brogan, McPherson and Webb went out with the patrol wagon.

Pacific Great Eastern.—Mr. Darcy Tate, vice-president of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, came over from Vancouver last evening for a conference with the premier regarding several matters concerning the arrangements of that company for construction. He returned to Vancouver last night and will be back here again tomorrow in company with Mr. J. W. Stewart, president of the company, and Mr. Patrick Welch, the other vice-president. Mr. Tate stated to a Colonist representative last night that the arrangements for construction are going ahead satisfactorily, and he corroborated the recent statement of the president as to the completion of the railway very considerably in advance of the requirements of their contract. Negotiations are still going on with the Howe Sound Railway Company for the securing of its franchise, but in case these should not result in the purchase of the line the company has already filed its own location plans for a line from North Vancouver through the Pemberton Meadows.

OBITUARY NOTICES

O'Kell.—The death occurred in the city yesterday morning of Stanley O'Kell, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. O'Kell. The funeral will take place tomorrow at 2.30 p. m. from the residence of Mrs. Blumhauer, Wilson street, Esquimalt, interment being in Ross Bay cemetery. Rev. J. A. Wood will officiate.

Lennox.—The funeral of the late Mr. Louis Lennox will take place on Tuesday at 9 a. m., the interment being in Ross Bay cemetery. The deceased was born in Quebec, a French-Canadian by nationality, and was about 70 years of age. He formerly worked as a miner in the Yukon, in Victoria, for quite a while. He left no relatives here.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN.
BARBER-STARKLEY—On September 14, last, to the wife of F. Barber-Starkley, Chas. Lewis, a daughter.
PALMER—Mrs. Thomas Palmer, wife of Acting Chief Palmer, 123 King's Road, of a daughter.
CLEGG—At 514 Vancouver street, on the 14th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Clegg, a daughter.
TAYLOR—At 1844 Minto street, September 14, to Mrs. W. Taylor, a daughter.

DIED.
O'KELL—Mrs. H. S. O'Kell, Trial Island, baby died this morning, 1 a. m., aged 18 months.

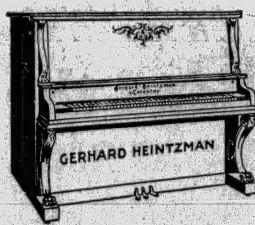
CARD OF THANKS.
Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Pyke wish to thank all friends for floral tributes and kindness and sympathy during their sad bereavement in the loss of their little son, Russell.

Booke Harbor Hotel. Open for guests, September 18. Accommodation for Sportsmen a specialty.

"Professor, Won't You Favor Us, Please?"

When there is a real, live professor among the visitors, one who is accepted as a finished artist, a musician whose knowledge and experience cover a wide range, how comforting and reassuring it is to the hostess to know that her piano is everything that a piano can be; that it is worthy the greatest master; in short, that it is a

Gerhard Heintzman Piano



And the best of it is, this great piano is not just a rich man's instrument, although it is the choice of many of the wealthiest homes in Canada. The price is little more than is asked for many very inferior makes, and we are able to arrange the terms in such manner as to render it delightfully easy for almost ANY family to enjoy the benefits of this king of pianos and pay for it in small instalments.

JUST REMEMBER THIS WHEN BUYING

FLETCHER BROS.
WESTERN CANADA'S LARGEST MUSIC HOUSE
1231 GOVERNMENT STREET + + + VICTORIA, B.C.

WE WANT YOUR LISTINGS

SPECIAL

Cor. Cook and Montrose—Large lot, 120x125x99, close to car. A positive snap at the

PRICE, \$2500

1-3 Cash, Bal. 6, 12, 18 Months

Open Evenings

Mitchell Innes Limited.

Real Estate and Financial Brokers
1204 Government Street Phone 862

Y. M. C. A. Employment Department TO EMPLOYERS

When you need a man, let us give you the benefit of our service. We have a large list to choose from. "The right man for that position."

Y. M. C. A.

TELEPHONE 2980

Wanted At Once For Client
Always Hammering Away on Solid Good, modern 2-roomed house, close to car, 1100, rent not over \$550, \$500 cash.
A. D. MALET & Company 403-4 Central

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY

Double Corner

Kings Road and Prior Street—100 x 108. One-third cash. This is a snap at **\$3,600**
Katherine Street, Shoal Bay—Two lots, 100 x 110, with granite house, suitable for garage. Price **\$2,500**
Musgrave Street—Large double corner, one block from Uplands, on very easy terms for **\$2,750**
Taunton Street—New 5-roomed modern cottage on this improved street. Lot, 50 x 120. \$500 cash, balance as rent. This is a snap at **\$2,800**

ALLEN & SON

Over Northern Crown Bank

Phone 1650

Imported Turkish Delight

Genuine Marshmallows and Home-Made Candies.
Cakes and Pastry in dainty forms and of nice flavor, at

CLAY'S, 619 FORT STREET

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COLONIST

READY FOR MAILING AT THE
COLONIST OFFICE.

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And let your friends know the progress
Vancouver Island and Victoria
are making.



Cut Advertising Waste!

Daily Newspaper Advertising is the best for general purposes. There are a score of other good media, all assuring excellent returns. But, the orchard improperly cultivated, bears small fruit. Ditto with advertising improperly handled. Victorian advertisers waste hundreds of dollars worth of space daily. We can show you how you may get better results at the same figure you now expend—sometimes less. Ask us.

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Let Plimley
Put It
Right



Repairs to
Autos, Cycles
and Motor
Cycles

**\$10.00 Cash Spent at Plimley's
Means a Lot**

It means that the necessary repairs are done in the most skillful, most satisfactory, most expeditious manner. Plimley's repair shops are the most extensive on the Island and are the most completely equipped. Plimley's mechanics are chosen because they know their business, and Plimley's prices are always fair and reasonable. Then, of course, you've heard that for every \$10 cash spent at Plimley's there's a coupon given which participates in the drawing for a 1913 \$1500 OVERLAND CAR. If you must spend money on repairs, why not do it at Plimley's? Coupons on everything with the exception of Automobiles and Motor Cycles.

"Indian"
Motor
Cycles

"Gramm"
Motor
Trucks

THOS. PLIMLEY

730 Yates Street
Phone 608

727 to 735 Johnson St.
Phone 697

SAY BOYS!

Get a Sam Scott
knife with your
next Suit or Over-
coat.

Sam Scott

Boys' Clothes Specialist
736 Yates St., Opp. Gordon's

The Only Double Frontage Lot

At the Fountain at Anywhere
Near the Price.

40 feet on Douglas, 40 feet on Government, for this week only, at \$25,000, over 100 feet deep.

This is \$5,000 below market. If you are doubtful try to buy one there. This is only good until Saturday.

**EMILY &
GILLILAND**
704 Yates St. Phone 3218

**YVERDON KINDERGARTEN AND
PREPARATORY SCHOOL**
1811 Stanley Avenue.

Winter terms commenced Wednesday, September 4. Principal, Miss Gilliland. Private address, 632 Cornwall Street.

CORRIG COLLEGE
Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B. C.
Select High-Grade Day and Boarding College for boys of 1 to 16 years. Refinements of well-appointed gentlemen's home in lovely Beacon Hill Park. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional Examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. Seven vacancies. Autumn term, Sept. 2nd.
Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

MISS EVA HART
Of London, England.
EXHIBITIONER R. C. M. SOLOIST.
Lessons in singing and voice production.
Studio: 510 Oswego Street, Tel. L. 4007.

Mr. H. G. E. Pocock
(Associate Royal College of Music, London.)

TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGING
For terms apply 1145 Rockland Avenue
Phone R. 3059

Victoria Day School
1282 HARRISON ST.
Reopens Tuesday, 2nd September, 1912.
PHONE 1207.

Dancing and Grace Culture
Taught by Mrs. Chas. Jackson,
at her Studio, 402 Chester Ave.,
corner of Oscar and Fairfield.
Phone L. 516.

MATTERS OF MOMENT IN WOMEN'S REALM

A Girls' Luncheon Room

It may seem to many citizens a small matter where or how working girls get their midday meal. In many business houses in eastern provinces and in England employers furnish rooms, where, without leaving the building in which they work, young women can either order a light lunch or make tea or some other beverage to take with them. A couch, where the girls can rest for a little while, is often found in such a room, and there is always a lavatory so that the soil of the morning's work can be removed and the costume set in order before work is begun in the afternoon. This has been found a profitable investment. A wholesome meal and opportunity to make herself clean and neat fits a girl to do a good afternoon's work more than even she herself realizes. There are many of the younger workers who prefer both from the standpoint of economy and wholesomeness to bring lunches from home. If only they could find a place where they could eat their midday meals comfortably and quietly, this would be an excellent plan. But there are not many business houses who place a room at the disposal of their workers for such a purpose. This matter is one which the women of Victoria might take up. A very plainly furnished room, with a stove for heating water, a tap and basin for washing and drying water, and an attendant who could make the room tidy afterwards, are all that would be needed. The work of superintendence might well be taken by some lover of girls who has a little leisure to spare. The confidence of the young girls would have to be won. This may seem a trivial matter to well-to-do people; but where a girl must count every five cents she spends, meals taken in the city are expensive to be reckoned with. The comfort and well-being of these young workers are matters which should concern every mother in Victoria.

Faithful Servants

London and New York have recently lost two old, old ladies who have set an example which has been widely followed. In London, Miss Gertrude Hill was one of the very first to see that the poor could not be helped as long as they were compelled to live in insanitary, crowded dwellings. For a few bad smells, cold and discomfort, as well as evil associations, prevented, in any way, any progress towards a better life. Miss Hill was a young girl when, under the leadership of Frederick Maurice, she went to work in the London slums. But young as she was, she saw that if any real good was to be done, the poor must be taught to help themselves. On the other hand, she felt the injustice of the landlords who drew large profits from the wretched tenements in which the poor lived. With \$15,000 lent her by her friend John Ruskin, Miss Hill took over the worst of the slums, the lease of three houses. These were fairly well built, but dirty and neglected. She repaired and cleaned the houses and let them at a rent not exceeding five per cent on the money invested. She initiated, however, on prompt payment, life tenants, enjoying the benefits of pure air, light and cleanliness, made possible by abundant water, found it not very hard to pay the moderate rent she charged. The next step was to provide playgrounds for the children. Miss Hill found, in a wretched district, six squalid houses, facing a bit of desolate ground occupied by dilapidated cowsheds and manure heaps. The houses were put in order, the little common cleared and planted with trees. The children were collected and taught to play, and outdoor sitting rooms were provided for their weary mothers. The success of this venture encouraged Miss Hill to organize the Commons Preservation Society to preserve open spaces and playgrounds for city people. London citizens owe to her activity in this cause a fund of a million and a half dollars, the preservation of a great part of Hampstead Heath, the great resort for the holidaymakers. As Miss Hill enlarged her business of providing fitting dwellings for the poor, her friend John Ruskin, planted creepers against the walls of some of her houses. The suggestion was eagerly seized by Miss Hill, who formed the Kyrie Society, whose aim was to bring beauty as well as cleanliness, comfort and recreation into the homes of the poor. Flowers, music, painting and literature were considered to belong to the high-born and wealthy alone. How greatly the work of this good and wise woman prospered may be judged when we read that when seven years ago Miss Hill was appointed a member of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws, she had charge of nearly six thousand dwellings. It is not possible for any of us to conceive of the good wrought through the housing scheme of this woman who began her work long before the modern clubwoman was born.

Miss Collins

In one of the worst quarters of New York city, Miss Collins began her reform between thirty and forty years ago. Here she bought three tenement houses inhabited by wretched and vicious men and women. She let light into the hallways, put in sanitary plumbing and broke the milkmen's lane. The worst of the men and women left a district no longer suited for their evil purposes. The others began to live better lives. Soon the place became transformed. Others followed the good example set by Miss Collins and the good work of tenement reform proceeded apace. With quite an old lady, this faithful stewardess proposed to put the management of her houses into other hands; her tenants went to her and begged her not to desert them. She continued there, but as years and infirmities increased, she gave up her work to a young relative. When she entered into rest a few weeks since, Miss Collins was

eighty-four years of age. These women gave their lives to their work. There was no institution to come between them and the hearts and consciences of the men and women and little children on whose behalf they toiled. Miss Hill was not a wealthy woman who directed operations from a luxurious home, and Miss Collins lived among her people. They accomplished what no laws, however well administered, could have brought about, without the love, self-denial and wisdom shown in their lives.

HALLWARDS, LTD

Formal Opening Yesterday Afternoon
of Important New Industry at
North End of City

Another important local industry was formally ushered into being yesterday when the firm of Hallwards, Limited, furniture manufacturers, with quarters on Maple avenue, off Douglas street, began business, a large number of invited guests being present for the occasion.

The firm of Hallwards was originated by Messrs. Collett and Hayward about two years ago, under the title of Michael Hallward and Co., for the purpose of executing interior decorative work and furnishing of all descriptions. After a fairly successful overture or trial run, it was forced upon the company that there was a very considerable scope for the kind of work entailed and that under proper conditions they had laid the foundation of what seemed to be an exceedingly prosperous business.

The building which has been erected is not easily equalled in the country for efficiency in "layout" and the facilities of plant and accommodation. The site is 125 deep by 50 wide, and two floors; also about \$4000 worth of up-to-date cabinet making plant.

The firm is now a limited company, with offices and showrooms at 521 Fort street, and a branch office at 84 Hutchison block, Vancouver. The staff throughout is as efficient as it is possible to make it under local conditions. The factory is under the very able management of Mr. William Howes, who was responsible for the birth of the Woodworkers, and who joined Hallwards Limited direct from there. It is only necessary to say that to any one who knows Victoria in this line of business they will equally recognize the fact that Mr. Howes and his ability to produce the best possible class of work in the most reliable manner. Associated with him is Mr. Dixon, who was his partner in his old firm.

In the general management of the business are Mr. Hallward and Mr. Collett, the former in an executive capacity and the latter in a business one. The firm are in a position to handle any kind of work right away, from the time the builder finishes the construction of the house to putting the salt cellars on the table ready for the first meal, and that with the minimum amount of trouble and thought to the owner. Decorations of rooms are carried out with artistic skill and expert knowledge; furniture, woodwork, and all kinds of interior fittings, shop fittings and cabinet work.

Stained glass, as exemplified by that done for the Grand Forks court house, and a specialty is wrought iron and bronze work of a type that cannot be equalled even in Europe. Work of this nature has been done for the firm for such people as the White Star and Canadian steamship companies, and such examples can be seen in Hallward's showrooms needs only to be seen to be fully appreciated for the rare quality of execution.

Given the proverbial good management, there is no reason why Hallwards Limited should not only have brilliant prospects in a very short while, but should, while advancing to one of the leading pioneer industries of Victoria help towards its undoubtedly prosperous future.

The Hallwards factory has only been running for the past few weeks, but they have already secured several thousands of dollars worth of work, and though they have had a hard road to travel, the present results give every evidence of it being "worth while." To those interested, a cordial invitation is open to visit their factory at any time by appointment.

HOUSES BUILT

ON INSTALLMENT PLAN

D. H. Bale
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
Cor. Fort and
Stadacona Ave.
TELEPHONE 1140

Mrs. Ernest Sample
TEACHER OF PIANO

Will open her studio
SEPT. 1, AT 2385 OAK BAY
AVENUE
(The Band)
Phone M. 3386

Pupils prepared for examinations and recital work.

**Ten Cents
Per Yard**

Just think, we are selling Japanese Matting at this low price. Squares are also reduced to lower prices.

Lee Dye & Co.
Cormorant Street
Next to Fire Hall
Ladies' Dressmaker on
Premises

Natty New Shirts

In Pretty Colorings and Patterns

\$1.25, \$1.50 to \$2.50

Fresh from some of the world's best makers. Brimful of style. Neat stripes, including the new pencil stripe. Colorings are in extra good taste.

Shirts are exceptionally well finished and perfect fitting. Made in different sleeve lengths to fit the different types of men. Fine Cambrics, Zephyrs, Pongee and Oxfords.

**ENGLISH WOOL TAF-
FETA SHIRTS**

With Separate Soft Collars
\$3.50, \$4.00, to \$5.00

The Wool Taffeta Shirt is growing in popularity every day.

Soft, comfortable and dressy, made with soft cuffs. Patterns are nice, neat stripes, or solid colors.

We would be pleased to show you our range, at \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00.

J. N. HARVEY, Ltd.

614 Yates St., Victoria, also 127 Hastings St. W., Vancouver.
Look for the Red Arrow Sign

THE CHOICE WINES

Which comprise our stock receive the same serious guarantee of quality and careful selection that goes with all our goods. They are of full, rich bouquet and perfect condition, and as a table beverage or for medicinal purposes are unsurpassed.

Native Port Wine, per bottle 35¢
California Port Wine, per bottle 50¢
Old Spanish Ports, per bottle, \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00
Old Spanish Sherries, per bottle, \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00
and 1.00
Zinfandel Claret, per bottle 35¢
French Claret, per bottle, \$1.25, \$1.00, 75¢ and 50¢
French Burgundy, per bottle 1.00
Sauternes, per bottle, 75¢, \$1.00 and 1.25
Madeira, per bottle 1.00
Muscatel, per bottle 1.00
Sparkling Hock, per bottle 1.00
Sparkling Moselle, per bottle, \$2.25 and 1.25
Sparkling Burgundy, per bottle, \$2.25 and 1.25

West End Grocery Co., Ltd.

CORNER BROUGHTON AND GOVERNMENT STS.
Phones: 28, 88, 1761



University School for Boys

Mount Tolmie, Victoria, B. C.

Warden, R. V. Harvey, M.A., Headmaster, J. C. Barnack, Esq., Xmas term begins September 11. For Prospectus apply to The Bureau.

A FAIRFIELD Bungalow Snap



Situated on Moss Street. Lot 53 feet wide. House contains 5 rooms and large attic, where 3 large rooms may be added. Full-size cemented basement. Well finished inside, wood panelling, large open fireplace, cabinets, and cooler in pantry. Wood work in bedrooms enamelled white and walls decorated through.

PRICE \$4950. \$1000 CASH.

Oxendale & Ware
513 SAYWARD BUILDING

BEES FINALLY STOP SEATTLE

Smith Had Narrow Squeak
but Got Away With Victory
—All Three Second Division
Clubs Won

League Standing	Won	Lost	Pct.
Seattle	85	55	.606
Spokane	84	56	.600
Vancouver	84	55	.603
Portland	72	47	.603
Victoria	67	83	.447
Tacoma	60	90	.400

Yesterday's Results

Victoria 8, Seattle 8.
Portland 10, Spokane 5.
Tacoma 10, Vancouver 1.

SEATTLE, Sept. 14.—Seattle maintained its position in the lead in the race for the pennant today, although the locals lost to Victoria 9 to 8, relative positions of the first division teams are unchanged. Victoria knocked James out of the box, obtaining a lead of eight runs in five innings. Schneider, who relieved James, pitched good ball. The locals rallied in the latter part of the game and were within one of tying the score when Kaufman relieved Smith and the game ended.

Score: AB. R. H. P. O. A. E.

Shaw, 2b..... 5 1 1 1 0 0

Jackson, 1b..... 5 0 1 1 0 0

Nill, 2b..... 5 1 2 4 2 2

Wilson, rf..... 4 2 1 0 0 0

Strait, lf..... 4 3 3 5 1 0

Mann, cf..... 5 1 1 3 1 0

Raymond, ss..... 3 0 0 0 0 0

Whaling, c..... 3 0 1 4 2 0

Wally, ic..... 1 0 0 1 0 0

James, p..... 1 1 0 0 0 0

Schneider, p..... 2 0 0 0 1 0

Totals..... 38 8 10 27 14 2

Score by Innings—

Seattle..... 0 0 1 0 0 2 4 1—5

Victoria..... 0 1 0 4 0 0 0 0—9

Summary—Two base hits—Strait, Kellar, Rawlings. Home runs—Strait, Kellar, Rawlings. Home runs—Strait, Kellar, Rawlings. Home runs—Strait, Kellar, Rawlings.

Off James 2, off Schneider 1, off Smith 3. Wild pitch—Schneider. Hit by pitched ball—Weed by James. Passed ball—Whaling. Pitchers' records—Nine runs and 9 hits off James in 5 innings; no runs and two hits off Schneider in 4 innings; 3 runs and 9 hits off Smith in 3-1/2 innings. Credit victory to Smith; charge defeat to James. Time of game 1:50. Umpire—Togian.

HUNT BEAT BEAVERS WITHOUT ANY TROUBLE

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 14.—Tacoma battled both Gervais and Clark today, winning by a score of 10 to 1. Hunt pitched splendid ball and at no time was he in trouble. James was put out of the game for disputing a decision. Score: AB. R. H. P. O. A. E.

James, 3b..... 4 0 0 1 1 0

Cates, 2b..... 5 0 0 0 0 0

Bennett, 1b..... 5 0 0 0 0 0

Goodman, 1b..... 5 0 0 0 0 0

Prisk, rf..... 4 0 1 3 0 0

Freer, cf..... 4 0 0 0 0 0

Brinkley, lf..... 4 0 1 1 0 0

Scharnweber, ss..... 4 0 2 3 1 0

Repulveda, c..... 4 0 2 3 2 0

Cervais, p..... 4 0 0 0 2 0

Clark, p..... 4 0 0 0 2 0

Totals..... 35 1 7 27 12 4

Score by Innings—

Vancouver..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Tacoma..... 2 1 2 0 0 1 2 0—10

Summary—Sacifice hits—Bennett, Crittenden, McKillen. Pitchers' records—3 runs and 3 hits off Gervais, 2 innings. Bases on balls—Off Gervais, 1. Struck out—By Clark 5; by Hunt 4. Double plays—Neighbors to Chick; Bennett to Goodman. Hit by pitcher—By Clark Stridlin. Left on bases—Vancouver 4, Tacoma 11. Time of game—1:30. Umpire—Moran.

TEDIOUS GAME WAS WON BY PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 14.—The game between Portland and Spokane was a sloppy affair that dragged its weary way through nearly two and a half hours this afternoon. The game was without feature, unless the fact that Spokane used four pitchers in an effort to stave off defeat. Score: AB. R. H. P. O. A. E.

Spokane..... 5 0 3 11 1 0

Conney, 1b..... 4 1 1 1 6 1

Powell, lf..... 3 0 1 1 0 0

Hartley, cf..... 5 0 2 0 0 0

Mulheir, cf..... 3 0 1 0 1 0

Altman, 3b..... 5 0 1 0 0 0

Cartwright, 2b..... 2 0 1 6 2 0

Devogt, c..... 3 1 1 5 1 1

BOXING BOUTS BILLED AT NEW YORK CLUBS

Sept. 15.—Young Jack O'Brien vs. Young Brown, lightweight, 8th. Nicholas A.C.
Sept. 16.—Johnny Kilbane vs. Eddie O'Keefe, featherweight, Jack Goodman vs. Paul Kessler, welterweight, Garden A.C.
Sept. 21.—Paddy Neenan vs. Phil Bloom, Irving A.C.
Sept. 24.—Jack Britton vs. Jack Redmond, lightweight, Johnny Mario vs. Young Brown, lightweight, New Star A.C.
Oct. 1.—Johnny Coulon vs. Kid Williams, bantamweight, Garden A.C.

GRiffin WON 20-MILE RACE

Beat Tommy Peden With Magnificent Sprint on Last Lap—Sports Very Successful—The Results

The attendance wasn't very good, but otherwise every success attended the Northwest Athletic and Cycling Association's sports at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon. The weather was glorious and some of the events were splendidly contested.

In the headlines on the bill, the twenty mile bicycle race for the championship of British Columbia, Griffin sprang a surprise by beating the favorite, Tommy Peden. It was a fine race, the competitors constantly maintaining a hot pace and the winner coming through with a magnificent sprint on the last lap. Peden was second and Tom Bell third. The latter was unfortunate in losing his chain on the 33rd lap, which set him back almost two laps. Up to the time of the accident he was riding strongly and appeared to have a chance to win. Two others, Horth and Clarke, started but dropped out before the finish. The time was 1 hour, 14-5 min.

Tommy Peden was an easy winner of the lap race with 33 starts to his credit.

Totals..... 30 9 10 27 14 4

*Batted for Peterson in fifth.

Score by Innings—

Spokane..... 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 5—5

Portland..... 2 2 0 1 1 0 3 0—9

Continued on Page 10, Col. 5.

AB. R. H. P. O. A. E.

Mahoney, cf..... 4 1 3 1 0 1

Spies, lf..... 4 1 1 3 0 1

Fries, r..... 4 0 0 3 0 0

McDowell, 2b..... 3 1 0 1 3 0

Williams, 1b..... 4 1 0 11 1 0

Burch, c..... 5 2 2 5 2 0

Coltrin, ss..... 2 1 1 1 3 0

Peterson, 3b..... 0 1 0 1 1 1

Bloomfield, p..... 2 1 2 0 5 1

*Duty..... 1 0 1 0 0 0

Esola, 3b..... 1 0 0 2 0 0

Totals..... 30 9 10 27 14 4

*Batted for Peterson in fifth.

Score by Innings—

Spokane..... 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 5—5

Portland..... 2 2 0 1 1 0 3 0—9

Continued on Page 10, Col. 5.

AB. R. H. P. O. A. E.

Shaw, 2b..... 5 1 1 1 1 0

Jackson, 1b..... 5 0 1 1 0 0

Nill, 2b..... 5 1 2 4 2 2

Wilson, rf..... 4 2 1 0 0 0

Strait, lf..... 4 3 3 5 1 0

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Wally, ic..... 1 0 0 1 0 0

James, p..... 1 1 0 0 0 0

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Victoria..... 0 1 0 4 0 0 0 0—9

Summary—Two base hits—Strait, Kellar, Rawlings. Home runs—Strait, Kellar, Rawlings. Home runs—Strait, Kellar, Rawlings.

Off James 2, off Schneider 1, off Smith 3. Wild pitch—Schneider. Hit by pitched ball—Weed by James. Passed ball—Whaling. Pitchers' records—Nine runs and 9 hits off James in 5 innings; no runs and two hits off Schneider in 4 innings; 3 runs and 9 hits off Smith in 3-1/2 innings. Credit victory to Smith; charge defeat to James. Time of game 1:50. Umpire—Togian.

HUNT BEAT BEAVERS WITHOUT ANY TROUBLE

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 14.—Tacoma battled both Gervais and Clark today, winning by a score of 10 to 1. Hunt pitched splendid ball and at no time was he in trouble. James was put out of the game for disputing a decision. Score: AB. R. H. P. O. A. E.

James, 3b..... 4 0 0 1 1 0

Cates, 2b..... 5 0 0 0 0 0

Bennett, 1b..... 5 0 0 0 0 0

Goodman, 1b..... 5 0 0 0 0 0

Prisk, rf..... 4 0 1 3 0 0

Freer, cf..... 4 0 0 0 0 0

Brinkley, lf..... 4 0 1 1 0 0

Scharnweber, ss..... 4 0 2 3 1 0

Repulveda, c..... 4 0 2 3 2 0

Cervais, p..... 4 0 0 0 2 0

Clark, p..... 4 0 0 0 2 0

Totals..... 35 1 7 27 12 4

Score by Innings—

Vancouver..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Tacoma..... 2 1 2 0 0 1 2 0—10

Summary—Sacifice hits—Bennett, Crittenden, McKillen. Pitchers' records—3 runs and 3 hits off Gervais, 2 innings. Bases on balls—Off Gervais, 1. Struck out—By Clark 5; by Hunt 4. Double plays—Neighbors to Chick; Bennett to Goodman. Hit by pitcher—By Clark Stridlin. Left on bases—Vancouver 4, Tacoma 11. Time of game—1:30. Umpire—Moran.

TEDIOUS GAME WAS WON BY PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 14.—The game between Portland and Spokane was a sloppy affair that dragged its weary way through nearly two and a half hours this afternoon. The game was without feature, unless the fact that Spokane used four pitchers in an effort to stave off defeat. Score: AB. R. H. P. O. A. E.

Spokane..... 5 0 3 11 1 0

Conney, 1b..... 4 1 1 1 6 1

Powell, lf..... 3 0 1 1 0 0

Hartley, cf..... 5 0 2 0 0 0

Mulheir, cf..... 3 0 1 0 1 0

Altman, 3b..... 5 0 1 0 0 0

Cartwright, 2b..... 2 0 1 6 2 0

Devogt, c..... 3 1 1 5 1 1

GRiffin WON 20-MILE RACE

Beat Tommy Peden With Magnificent Sprint on Last Lap—Sports Very Successful—The Results

The attendance wasn't very good, but otherwise every success attended the Northwest Athletic and Cycling Association's sports at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon. The weather was glorious and some of the events were splendidly contested.

In the headlines on the bill, the twenty mile bicycle race for the championship of British Columbia, Griffin sprang a surprise by beating the favorite, Tommy Peden. It was a fine race, the competitors constantly maintaining a hot pace and the winner coming through with a magnificent sprint on the last lap. Peden was second and Tom Bell third. The latter was unfortunate in losing his chain on the 33rd lap, which set him back almost two laps. Up to the time of the accident he was riding strongly and appeared to have a chance to win. Two others, Horth and Clarke, started but dropped out before the finish. The time was 1 hour, 14-5 min.

Tommy Peden was an easy winner of the lap race with 33 starts to his credit.

Totals..... 30 9 10 27 14 4

*Batted for Peterson in fifth.

Score by Innings—

Spokane..... 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 5—5

Portland..... 2 2 0 1 1 0 3 0—9

Continued on Page 10, Col. 5.

AB. R. H. P. O. A. E.

Mahoney, cf..... 4 1 3 1 0 1

Spies, lf..... 4 1 1 3 0 1

Fries, r..... 4 0 0 3 0 0

McDowell, 2b..... 3 1 0 1 3 0

Williams, 1b..... 4 1 0 11 1 0

Burch, c..... 5 2 2 5 2 0

Coltrin, ss..... 2 1 1 1 3 0

Peterson, 3b..... 0 1 0 1 1 1

Bloomfield, p..... 2 1 2 0 5 1

*Duty..... 1 0 1 0 0 0

Esola, 3b..... 1 0 0 2 0 0

Totals..... 30 9 10 27 14 4

*Batted for Peterson in fifth.

Score by Innings—

Spokane..... 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 5—5

Portland..... 2 2 0 1 1 0 3 0—9

Continued on Page 10, Col. 5.

AB. R. H. P. O. A. E.

Shaw, 2b..... 5 1 1 1 1 0

Jackson, 1b..... 5 0 1 1 0 0

Nill, 2b..... 5 1 2 4 2 2

Wilson, rf..... 4 2 1 0 0 0

Strait, lf..... 4 3 3 5 1 0

Mann, cf..... 5 1 1 3 1 0

Raymond, ss..... 3 0 0 0 0 0

Whaling, c..... 3 0 1 4 2 0

Wally, ic..... 1 0 0 1 0 0

James, p..... 1 1 0 0 0 0

Schneider, p..... 2 0 0 0 1 0

Totals..... 38 8 10 27 14 2

Score by Innings—

Seattle..... 0 0 1 0 0 2 4 1—5

Victoria..... 0 1 0 4 0 0 0 0—9

Summary—Two base hits—Strait, Kellar, Rawlings. Home runs—Strait, Kellar, Rawlings. Home runs—Strait, Kellar, Rawlings.

Off James 2, off Schneider 1, off Smith 3. Wild pitch—Schneider. Hit by pitched ball—Weed by James. Passed ball—Whaling. Pitchers' records—Nine runs and 9 hits off James in 5 innings; no runs and two hits off Schneider in 4 innings; 3 runs and 9 hits off Smith in 3-1/2 innings. Credit victory to Smith; charge defeat to James. Time of game 1:50. Umpire—Togian.

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Bennett, 1b..... 5 0 0 0 0 0

Goodman, 1b..... 5 0 0 0 0 0

Prisk, rf..... 4 0 1 3 0 0

Freer, cf..... 4 0 0 0 0 0

Brinkley, lf..... 4 0 1 1 0 0

Scharnweber, ss..... 4 0 2 3 1 0

Repulveda, c..... 4 0 2 3 2 0

Cervais, p..... 4 0 0 0 2 0

Clark, p..... 4 0 0 0 2 0

Totals..... 35 1 7 27 12 4

Score by Innings—

Vancouver..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Tacoma..... 2 1 2 0 0 1 2 0—10

Summary—Sacifice hits—Bennett, Crittenden, McKillen. Pitchers' records—3 runs and 3 hits off Gervais, 2 innings. Bases on balls—Off Gervais, 1. Struck out—By Clark 5; by Hunt 4. Double plays—Neighbors to Chick; Bennett to Goodman. Hit by pitcher—By Clark Stridlin. Left on bases—Vancouver 4, Tacoma 11. Time of game—1:30. Umpire—Moran.

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Spokane..... 5 0 3 11 1 0

Conney, 1b..... 4 1 1 1 6 1

PREPARING FOR AUSTRALIANS

Pacific Coast Cricket Association Engaged in Arranging Three Day Match for Latter Part of October

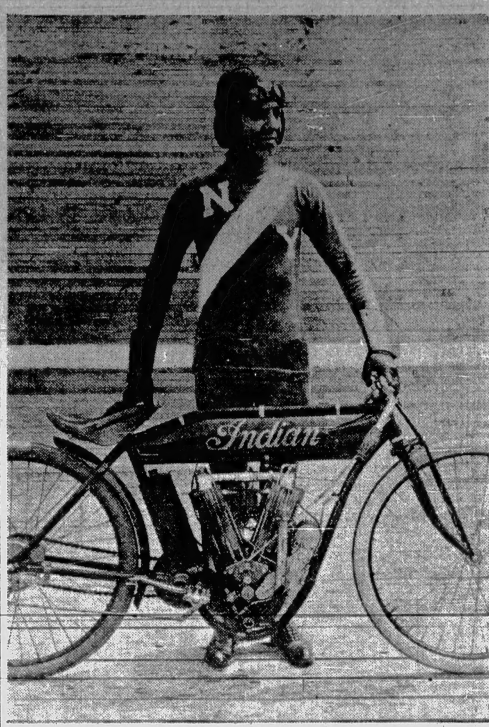
Arrangements are now being made by the P. C. C. A. for a three days' cricket match, between a selected B. C. team and the Australians, during the latter part of the coming month. It is hoped that all lovers of the sport will make it a point to see this match, full details of which will appear later.

University Masters Win
A most interesting cricket game was played yesterday afternoon at the Jubilee hospital grounds between Victoria and the University Masters, the latter winning by 33 runs and 4 wickets. Mr. A. G. Tracey, of the University, was in splendid form with the ball, taking 3 wickets in the first innings and seven of eight in the second. He has now 104 wickets to his credit for this season.

Following are the scores:
Victoria, 1st Innings
A. C. B. Gray, b. Clouston..... 8
L. E. Tanner, run out..... 14
M. Coppinger, run out..... 18
W. F. L. Pilkington, b. Tracey..... 7
P. D. Morrison, b. Tracey..... 1
R. Stuart, c. Mead, b. Finlayson..... 7
W. T. Williams, run out..... 7
E. A. Duncan, c. Collinson, b. Tracey..... 1
W. Speak, b. Finlayson..... 18
J. F. Mason, b. Finlayson..... 9
F. W. Reeves (captain), not out..... 1
Extras..... 6
Total..... 90

Victoria, 2nd Innings
F. W. Reeves, b. Tracey..... 2
A. C. B. Gray, c. Clouston, b. Tracey..... 48
Pilkington, c. Clouston, b. Tracey..... 4
Randolph Stuart, b. Finlayson..... 2
H. Arthur, not out..... 25
Morrison, St. Chapman, b. Tracey..... 3
W. T. Williams, b. Tracey..... 0
M. Coppinger, b. Tracey..... 0
J. F. Mason, b. Tracey..... 16
T. E. Tanner, W. Speak, E. A. Duncan did not bat.
Extras..... 3
Total for 8 wickets..... 103

University Masters
M. Cane, c. and b. Coppinger..... 15
L. Moore, c. Pilkington, b. Coppinger..... 15
W. H. B. Medd, hit wicket, b. Speak..... 2
Collinson..... 2
The Rev. H. A. Collinson, b. Gray..... 34
Collinson, c. Coppinger, b. Pilkington..... 0
F. A. Sparks, run out..... 16
O. R. Clouston, not out..... 18
T. Wenman, F. H. B. Chapman, R. Finlayson and A. G. Tracey, did not bat.
Extras..... 13
Total for 6 wickets..... 128



ARTHUR CHAPPLE
Champion Motorcyclist. Chapple Made a Mile at Brighton Beach, New York, in 38 4/5 seconds.

Bowling Analysis

Victoria, 1st Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tracey.....	11	5	3	2
Clouston.....	5	2	12	1
Finlayson.....	6.1	16	3	

Victoria, 2nd Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tracey.....	7	2	45	7
Moore.....	4	15	1	
Finlayson.....	4	1	24	1
Collinson.....	2	16	1	

Finlayson bowled one no ball.

University Masters

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Coppinger.....	14	1	45	2
Speak.....	4	33	1	
Pilkington.....	6	1	14	1
Gray.....	3.1	12	1	

Men's Own vs. Oak Bay B
The Men's Own C. C. finished their

season yesterday with a match against the Oak Bay eleven, and succeeded in defeating them by the substantial margin of 40 runs, which makes the total number of wins for the season eight, the losses being eleven in number.

Toward the Men's Own score of 102, Bailey played exceedingly well for 40 not out, without giving a single chance, while F. Norman also batted well for 24, these two men putting on 68 for the seventh wicket. On Oak Bay going to the wickets, some extraordinary bowling by E. Lock (who took 6 wickets for 11 runs), was the cause of their downfall, nobody playing him at all. The whole side went out for 56 runs, towards which Spencer did the best with eleven.

Full score—Men's Own, 102; Oak Bay, 56.

BASEBALL RESULTS

National League			
At Philadelphia—Cincinnati-Philadelphia game postponed, rain.			
At Boston.....	R. H. E.		
St. Louis.....	2 7 0		
Batteries—Griner and Wingo; Dickson and Hariden.			
At New York.....	R. H. E.		
St. Louis.....	2 8 1		
Batteries—Redding and Snyder; Brown and Resnick.			
At Chicago.....	R. H. E.		
New York.....	0 4 2		
Batteries—Riddle and Amher; Tuckett and Wilson.			
At Brooklyn.....	R. H. E.		
Philadelphia.....	2 10 8		
Batteries—Cooper and Gibson; Allan, Stock and Miller.			

League Standing			
	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York.....	55	40	.724
Chicago.....	53	51	.690
Pittsburgh.....	51	54	.600
Cincinnati.....	48	59	.550
Philadelphia.....	44	63	.481
St. Louis.....	57	48	.541
Brooklyn.....	50	45	.520
Boston.....	42	53	.439

American League

First Game			
At Cleveland.....	R. H. E.		
Philadelphia.....	3 11 8		
Cleveland.....	9 18 1		
Batteries—Coombs, Crabb and Lapp; Steen and Carlich.			

(Called at end of fifth; darkness.)

Batteries—Coombs, Crabb and Lapp; Baskette and O'Neill.

At St. Louis—Boston-St. Louis game postponed, rain.

At Chicago.....

New York.....

Batteries—Keating and Sweeney; White and Easterly.

At Detroit.....

Washington.....

Detroit.....

Cleveland.....

New York.....

St. Louis.....

Coast League

At San Francisco—Portland, 5; Oakland, 4.

At Los Angeles—Vernon, 2; San Francisco, 4.

At Sacramento—Los Angeles, 3; Sacramento, 4.

League Standing

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Oakland.....	52	44	.543
Los Angeles.....	51	47	.517
Chicago.....	46	49	.484
Portland.....	45	57	.440
San Francisco.....	39	60	.392
Sacramento.....	37	64	.371

International League

At Jersey City.....

Providence.....

Batteries—Bailley and Schmidt; Moffatt and Wells.

At Baltimore.....

Newark.....

Batteries—Dunn and Higgins; Smith and Bergen.

At Toronto.....

Montreal.....

Toronto.....

Batteries—McTigue and Madden; Kent and Remis.
At Rochester.....
Buffalo.....
Rochester.....
Batteries—Fritt and Mitchell; Akers and Blair.

League Standing

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Toronto.....	47	47	.500
Rochester.....	42	43	.494
Baltimore.....	37	51	.420
Buffalo.....	36	52	.409
Montreal.....	35	53	.400
Jersey City.....	34	57	.371
Providence.....	33	53	.381

BES FINALLY STOP SEATTLE

Continued from Page 9.

Summary—Struck out—By Cadreau 2, Noyes 3, Bloomfield 5, Bases on balls—Off Gordon 1, off Cadreau 3, off Noyes 2, off Kraft 1, off Bloomfield 1. Two base hits—Devot, Cooney, Bloomfield, Cartwright Double plays—Cooney to Cartwright to Noyes—Sacrifice hits—Cooney, Cadreau, Peterson, Mahoney, Williams, Coltrin. Sacrifice fly—Powell. Stolen bases—Gordon, Powell, Bloomfield, Spear, Hit by pitched ball—Melchior. Speas by Gordon; Mahoney by Noyes. Passed balls—Devot, Balk. Noyes. Innings pitched—By Gordon, none; by Cadreau 3, by Noyes 4. Base hits—Off Gordon 1, runs none; off Cadreau 1, runs 4; off Noyes 3, runs 5. Time 2:20. Umpire Val Haltrien.

FIFTH REGIMENT SHOOT

Feature of Saturday's Match Was Century Complied by Sergt. Smith—The Principal Scores

The weather was by far the finest experienced by the Fifth Regiment Rifle Association for some months for their weekly competition at Clover Point on Saturday afternoon. The light was good, and a gentle, steady breeze was blowing, which left little to be desired from a marksmen's standpoint, as the appended scores will show. The feature of the competition was the century complied by Sergeant Smith, who has been shooting very consistently this season and can always be depended upon for a good score.

Class A—

Sergt. Smith..... 200 500 600 Tl.

*R. S. M. McDougall..... 33 34 33 100

*R. S. M. Carvin..... 32 31 34 97

*R. S. M. S. Lettice..... 32 34 31 97

Onr. Culross..... 33 33 30 96

C. M. S. Hatcher..... 30 31 31 92

Sergt. Carr..... 30 30 31 91

Sgt. Richardson..... 32 29 29 91

Sgt. De Cartin..... 32 31 28 91

Sgt. Parker..... 32 28 30 90

Class B—

Onr. Pike..... 28 29 28 85

Onr. Thompson..... 25 29 28 83

Corpl. Patt..... 18 21 24 63

Class C—

Sgt. Flourey..... 28 30 23 81

Sgt. McGibbon..... 28 31 23 81

Onr. Nell..... 26 27 37 80

Onr. De Sails..... 20 23 34 67

Class D—

Onr. Richardson..... 26 25 24 75

Onr. Whitty..... 27 11 16 54

Onr. Russell..... 15 22 3 40

*Spoon winners.

Too Late to Classify

Good for One Week Only—Oak Bay 6-roomed bungalow, modern in every respect, full basement, brick house, half block from car line, 10 minutes' ride to city. Price \$6,100. \$150 cash, balance \$25 per month. British Canadian Home Builders, Ltd., 212 Bayward building, Phone 1030.

For Sale—6-roomed house, strictly modern, on Fernwood Road, close to Spring Ridge car line, \$5,500. Price \$5,500; \$2,500 cash, balance arranged. British Canadian Home Builders, Ltd., 212 Bayward building, Phone 1030.

Duchess St., 6-roomed, modern house, full basement, fireplace, heating, electric light, etc. Price \$4,200; \$800 cash, balance \$25 per month. British Canadian Home Builders, Ltd., 212 Bayward building, Phone 1030.

On Chapman St., between Linden and Cook, a pretty, new, modern, 6-roomed, little bungalow, full size basement, paved, hot and cold water, large lot backing on 20 ft. lane, street paved and boulevard. Price \$4,000; \$1,000 cash, balance \$25 per month. British Canadian Home Builders, Ltd., 212 Bayward building, Phone 1030.

On Carroll St., between Gorge and Burnside roads, we have a 5-roomed, new house, two minutes from projected Burnside car line, overlooking some very handsome residence in the neighborhood, and Gorge; concrete foundation; modern in every way; two fine sets in wash-tubs in basement, with hot and cold water taps. Price \$1,300; \$1,000 cash, balance easy. British Canadian Home Builders, Ltd., 212 Bayward building, Phone 1030.

Grant St., near Pandora, 6-roomed, modern bungalow, newly papered and decorated, furnace, fireplace and beamed ceiling in diningroom, large pantry, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, laundry tubs, good vegetable and flower garden, large lot. Price \$4,000; \$1,000 cash, balance easy monthly payments. British Canadian Home Builders, Ltd., 212 Bayward building, Phone 1030.

For Sale—A shoe-shining parlor in an excellent position. A very cheap buy. The British Canadian Home Builders, Ltd.

Sound Investment—Purchase shares in British Canadian Home Builders while you can at \$1.15 per share. In addition to profits from our Building Department, the Real Estate and Insurance Department contribute to the dividend. Share Builders' shares. Send for prospectus; it will interest you.

Real Estate Department
Members: Victoria Real Estate Ex-
change, British Columbia Real Estate
Association, Royal Insurance Company
Third Floor, Bayward Building, Phone 1030.
Ernest Kennedy, Managing Director



Safeguard Your Accumulations

Merchandising, manufacturing, professional service, laboring or directing labor—that is your business. Our business is the care and administration of property.

You are trained to ACCUMULATE. We hold together, safeguard and administer the property that others accumulate.

If you are concerned about finding an experienced, prudent, responsible administrator to safeguard your estate, consult us before drawing your will.

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Local Manager.

Islands Agricultural Exhibition

GANGES, 18th SEPT.
Enjoyable trip, Ganges and back. Splendid C. P. R. steam-er "Joan."
5th Regiment Band
Large entries, good prizes, stock parade, motor boat race, sports, tug-of-war, etc.
Meals at reasonable rates.
J. COMPTON KINGSLLEY
Secretary.

WHEN BUYING, WHY NOT BUY THE BEST?

Buy Your Children's Coats Now, Your Chance Is Here

NOW is the time to buy your children's coats—while there are enough to choose from to insure the selection of what absolutely suits. Never have we been so able to satisfy you in this particular line. The best children's tailors—men who make a specialty of designing young people's clothes only—have been consulted, and the garments we offer this fall are quite out of the usual run.

Our goods show how successful have been our efforts. Seldom have styles been originated so adaptable to youthful comfort and convenience. More seldom have they been, at the same time, such faithful examples of the best New York and Paris styles. With their large cuffs, snug belts and convertible collars—it would be impossible to imagine more suitable garments.

Children's Irish Frieze Fall Coats, double-breasted, roll collar, high at neck, patch pockets, full length, in navy, green..... **\$3.75 and \$4.25** and red.....

Children's Tweed Coats, box backs, double-breasted, large shawl collar and revers, patch pockets, turn-back cuffs, full length in brown, cardinal, saxe and navy..... **\$9.00 to \$11.50**

Children's English Reefer Coats, lined throughout with Italian cloth. Velvet or self material collars in cardinal, navy..... **\$4.50 to \$12.50** or shepherd's plaids.....

Children's Tan Blanket Coats with hood, revers and deep turn-back cuff. Price..... **\$12.75**

Lace Collars

Here is a good showing of this season's latest novelties in Coat Collars and Jabots:

Antique Lace Collar, in ecru shade. Each..... **\$1.75**

Lace Collar, in white and ecru. Each..... **\$1.25**

Special Value in White Mexican Lace Collars. Each..... **75c**

Jabots in embroidered muslin and lace..... **35c**

Jabots in white, heavy lace, 35c to..... **75c**

We have also a large assortment of Jabots in fine muslins and laces.

A Few of the Bargains Offered Monday in Shoes, Children's Coats, Suitings and Underwear at Gordon's

You Can't Go Wrong on These!

FOR real comfort and stylish beauty you cannot beat the shoes we handle. Furthermore, you cannot get a better fit—nowhere can greater interest be taken in the effort to give you absolute satisfaction; and with our extensive stock of "Dorothy Dodd" and other equally fashionable and well-made brands, there should be little trouble experienced.

Again, you will not have to wait to be served in our Shoe Department. There is no looking for this style or that—everything is systematically stocked and taken care of—and we can assure the promptest and most careful service. Look over the shoe bargains itemized below, select what you want, enter our store and get a correct fit—one that will remind you to call again when you want another pair of shoes.

Ladies' High Patent Button Motor Boots, Cuban heels, kid top. Price..... **\$5.50**

Ladies' Patent Button, kid top, plain toe. All sizes..... **\$4.75**

Ladies' Vici Button, cushion insole, patent tip, low heels..... **\$4.50**

Ladies' Box Calf Button, a very strong and satisfactory boot. Price..... **\$4.50**

Ladies' Dongola Blucher and bals..... **\$4.25**

Ladies' Vici Bluchers, welt, Pat. toe cap..... **\$3.75**

Ladies' Velour Blucher, heavy soles, medium heels..... **\$4.25**

Ladies' Box Calf and Dongola Laced Boots, round toe and low heels..... **\$2.75**

Misses Box Calf Laced Boots. Sizes from 11 to 2..... **\$2.25**

Misses' Dongola Blucher, patent leather facing, with strong soles and low heels, 11 to 2..... **\$2.25**

739 YATES

Gordons

PHONE 1391

Latest Textures for Afternoon And Evening Wear

SOME extremely smart and fashionable Silk and Velvet Suitings and Coatings, in all the latest shades and effects for social wear. They represent a part of the very daintiest materials in our store—being the very latest products of their kind procurable. You really can't afford to neglect the opportunity we offer to procure the "Season's Best" at a very moderate price.

Uncrushable Satin Messalines, in every shade. A remarkable assortment of one of the most beautiful dress materials that this season can show. In 40-inch widths..... **\$1.75**

Chiffon Velvets, in green, grey, electric, saxe, navy and red. The richness of shade in these velvets is wonderful. As materials for a stunning suit they can hardly be equaled. In 42-in. widths..... **\$4.75**

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Our Coatings are the best values in town. They can't be equaled in their range of prices from..... **\$1.50 to \$3.00**

Also a Splendid Assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds..... **75c to \$2.00**

Underwear

We are now offering splendid fall values in Ladies' Underwear. If you want high quality combined with moderate prices—we have just what you want.

Combination Suits in all-wool, long sleeves, ankle lengths. Sizes 32 to 40..... **\$3.25**

Combination Suits in wool and cotton, short or long sleeves, knee or ankle length. All sizes. \$1.50 to..... **\$2.50**

A Special Line of Combination Suits in wool and cotton, long sleeves, ankle lengths. All sizes. \$1.00 and..... **\$1.25**

Ladies' Silk and Wool Vests, low neck, short or no sleeves..... **\$1.25**

Ladies' Pure Wool Vests, low neck and short sleeves. Price..... **\$1.00**

Drawers to Match All Garments

Grandly gnarled and shady oaks, sylvan walks, homelike homes—briefly, surroundings of a character to inspire the artist and always to evoke admiration.

ARE THE ATTRIBUTES OF RICHMOND PARK

We Have But a Few of These Delightful Properties to Offer

Most Owners Are Building Our Prices Are Right

That lot on Metchoin Street, high and grassy, is a special bargain at \$1,375. One-third cash, balance easy.

On Madison Street is a corner uniquely suitable to the party wanting a superior homesite. With nearly seventy foot frontage, deep in proportion, beautified by a variety of natural shade-trees, it registers 100 per cent. in merit. Only \$1,800. One-third cash, balance arranged.

Two other good buys are: A Madison Street lot, with fifty foot frontage to a lane, at \$1,500. One-third cash. A Cowichan Street "fifty," one-sixteen feet deep, to a lane. Price \$1,450 net. One-third cash, balance easy.

SEE US EARLY MONDAY

Island Investment Co., Ltd.



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OAK BAY NOW AND FOR ALL TIME

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On LINKLEAS AVENUE we have a beautifully treed lot, above the level of the road and nicely sheltered, which can be bought for \$1400, on the usual terms. Anybody wishing to make a small investment should take this one, as it is bound to make you money, or you could keep it for a future homesite, and you will never regret it, as it is one of the choicest locations on the street, and will soon be worth \$2000.

Two lots on BEACHWAY AVENUE with 123 feet WATERFRONTAGE and an average depth of 202 feet. Waterfrontage always commands a high price, as the amount available is limited. This piece, which comprises about half an acre, is an ideal spot for a home. Price \$10,000, on very good terms.

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FINGER PRINT MODE OF IDENTIFICATION

More Up-to-Date Method of Crime Prevention Has Been Adopted by Local Police Department

Hereafter crooks and law-breakers who may have occasion to attract the attention of the police authorities and land behind the bars are to be treated with even more distinction than heretofore. In addition to the time-honored practice of being "mugged" the criminal will receive most attention which are paid in the up-to-date cities in America and the old country. The latest addition to the local police equipment is the apparatus whereby the finger-print system of identification may be utilized here. In addition to the photograph which has always been taken of criminals the finger prints will also be recorded.

At the recent annual convention of the Chief Constables' Association of Canada, held at Banff, the general adoption by the police departments of Canada of the finger print system was discussed. It was decided that a central bureau should be established at Ottawa under the supervision of Mr. Foster, of the Dominion police department, and in each city of sufficient importance the system should be adopted. Some of the larger cities have already put the system into operation, but many have not done so. When in operation the finger prints of a criminal would be taken in duplicate, one imprint being forwarded to Ottawa where it will be properly classified and docketed, and the other retained by the department by which it was taken. In this manner in a few years a record of the digital peculiarities of practically all the criminals passing through the hands of the police in Canada would be obtained and with this advantage over the photographic system that whereas a criminal's appearance may greatly change in a few years, the finger prints never change, a peculiarity upon which the system is based.

The system has been brought to a remarkable degree of efficiency at Scotland Yard and some remarkable arrests have been made through its means. Since the world's exposition at St. Louis some years ago, when Inspector Ferrier, of Scotland Yard, demonstrated the benefits of the system to the heads of the United States departments it has been gradually adopted in the leading American cities and now it will be generally brought into use in Canada.

Deputy Chief Thomas Palmer, who represented the city at the last convention of police chiefs at Banff, has been in correspondence with Inspector Foster, of the Dominion police, and has received the necessary apparatus which is exceedingly simple, consisting merely of a glass plate, a roller and paper. When taking the finger prints the prisoner first places the five fingers of each hand upon the plate on which a special ink has been smeared. The moistened tips are then placed upon the paper so that the imprint of the five fingers is made upon the paper. This is the record which in other cities has enabled the police to make captures in remarkable fashion. The epidemic of each finger tip possesses a certain defined pattern which, it is claimed, never changes. The skin may be removed but it will grow again and with the identical pattern it had originally.

In England, where a complete record of fingerprints is kept, arrests of criminals have been made when the only clue was a fingerprint upon a glass or some smooth substance handled by the criminal while committing the crime. By a method whereby it is possible to photograph such impressions, the imprint of the finger is secured and compared with those in the records of the police. In many cases the duplicates have been found, with the result that the authorities know for whom to look as the perpetrators of the crime.

As the records here increase in number it will be necessary to have some member of the force instructed in the art of classifying the fingerprints, but in the meantime this work will be done at the central bureau at Ottawa.

Daughters of Scotland—The Daughters of Scotland will hold their first dance and social of the season on Friday next, 20th inst., at 8 p.m., in the Foresters' hall.

The Beavers—The Benevolent Protective Order of Beavers will hold a general meeting tomorrow at 8 p.m. when matters of importance are to be discussed. It is hoped that all brothers will attend.

Daughters of the Empire—There will be a meeting of Canadian Chapter, Daughters of the Empire, at the Alexandra Club, Tuesday, September 17th, at 2:30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

Woman's Auxiliary to Missions will meet on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 2:30 p.m. in St. John's hall, Herald street. A good attendance is requested in order to finish the work for Alert Bay mission school.

Reception to Pastor—There will be a reception tomorrow at St. Mark's parish hall (Clowdais), to welcome Rev. J. W. Plinton and Mrs. Plinton. All members are cordially invited. Tea and cake will be served.

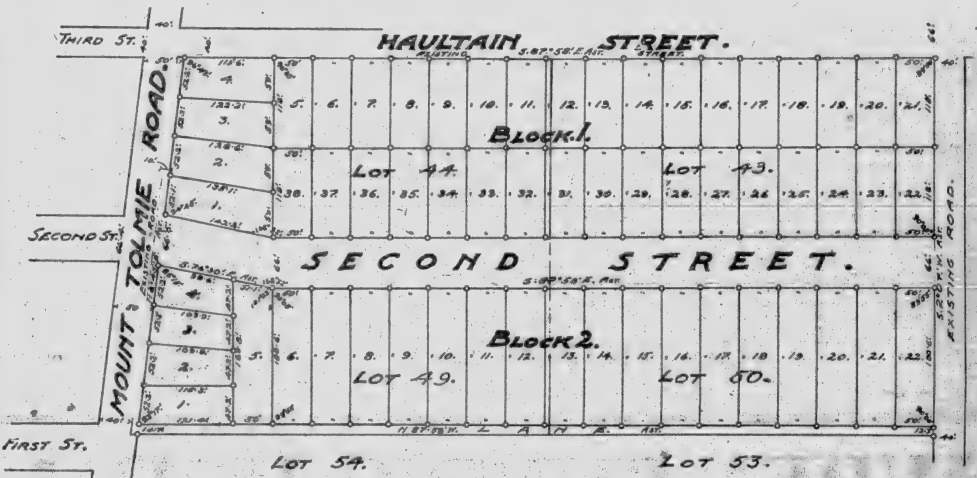
Boys' Brigade—Old boys who are willing to help in the formation of a company of the Boys' Brigade are invited to attend a meeting at St. Barnabas church today at 8 p.m.

Your Home Will Cost Less Money

There is this big, important consideration in buying a homesite lot: the less money you pay for the lot the less your home will cost you, and with the cost of building getting higher, that is something worth thinking about. If you buy a homesite lot merely for an investment the same consideration applies. The buyer who takes the lot from you will think of this feature. In

JUBILEE ANNEX

At the corner of Richmond Avenue and Haultain Street, inside the city limits—the last close-in subdivision in Victoria. A large number of Victorians have already bought homesite lots that will save money on the homes that are built on them. These lots will be constantly increasing in value because they are large, clear, deep-soil lots in a desirable neighborhood, enjoying all the facilities of modern municipal life—city water, electric light, sewerage and first-class street car service.



The Jubilee Hospital—considered close enough to all parts of the city to be desirable for emergency cases—is on the corner of Fort Street and Richmond Avenue. "Jubilee Annex" is just one street north of Fort and also on Richmond Avenue. The excellent Willocks car service, one of the very best in town, is operated on Fort Street. The Mt. Tolmie car line runs along Richmond Avenue. Thus "Jubilee Annex" has two car lines within as close proximity as is desirable.

"Jubilee Annex" doesn't have to wait for the future. It is selling on the strength and assurance of "NOW," not on "NEAR FUTURES." All around the property there are charming homes of the better class, where desirable families are permanently located. The lots in "Jubilee Annex"—from 50 x 118 to 50 x 180—are ample for the most pretentious houses. Most of them have fine fruit trees now in full bearing. Otherwise they are clear. The soil is extra good.

The subdivision is all but sold out, but there are a few lots left that are as good as any that have been sold. The prices are the same and the terms the same.

\$1,100 to \$1,400, One-Fifth Cash Bal., 1, 2, and 3 Years. But

THE TERMS WILL BE STIFFENED To One-Third Cash; Balance, 6, 12 and 18 Months, On All Unsold Lots, on and After September 20th

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY—THE OPPORTUNITY WILL NEVER COME AGAIN. SEE IT IN OUR MOTORS, OR TAKE WILLOCKS CAR—DO IT TOMORROW.

Bungalow Construction Co. Limited

Note Change of Address Opposite Kirkham's
738 FORT STREET PHONE 3137

USE THE COUPON

Bungalow Construction Co.,
738 Fort Street,
Victoria, B. C.

Please send me, without obligation on my part, full details of "Jubilee Annex."

Name

Address

PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON, ENG.

Fairfield

Oxford Street, between Moss and Linden, 6 lots 56x141 each, facing south. Easy terms. Price, each\$2000

Hollywood Park

Beachwood Avenue, 50x110. Easy terms. Price only\$1500

Head Street

About 1 acre, nicely situated, with 6-roomed cottage. Has large frontage on Head Street. On terms. Price\$10,500

Oak Bay Avenue

Large corner, 100x120. One-third cash. Price\$7500

Burdette Avenue

Just east of Vancouver Street, 30x100, with an 8-roomed modern house. One-third cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. Price\$5000

B. C. Land and Investment Agency, Limited
922 GOVERNMENT STREET - - - - - PHONE 125**ROCK BAY BARGAIN**60x120 foot lot, worth\$4000
New 6-roomed house, worth\$3500Present selling price\$7500
.....\$6300
.....\$1200

This \$1200 indicates the amount below value at which we are offering this property. The house has been built about one year. It is modern in every way. Cement floor in basement, toilet in basement, toilet and bathroom upstairs, sliding doors, pipes for furnace, etc. New chicken house and run at rear.

Note the terms—Only \$1250 cash, and balance over 4 years.

RESIDENTIAL SNAP

Nearly Half-Acre at Only Three-Fourths of Its Real Value

This property is one of the best residential districts in the city. It is close to the beach and carline. Building restrictions protect it from undesirable houses.

Price \$5,200

Terms Over 2 Years, with 1/4 Cash

PEMBERTON & SON**SHOAL BAY**

LAYFETTE AVENUE—Beautiful Building Site. One-third, 6, 12, 18. Price\$1150

KATHERINE STREET—Two beautiful Homesites, near the sea. Very easy terms. Only, each\$1300

GONZALES AVENUE—70x120. This is a snap. \$450 cash, balance easy. Only\$1400

F. STURGESS & Co.
Phone 2559. 318 Pemberton Bldg. Open Evenings 7 to 8**SPECIAL APARTMENT SITE**

Linden Avenue and Richardson St. 120x120 feet: three minutes to three cars, two minutes' walk to business district, and in one of the best residential districts. Only \$2500 cash, balance over two years. This is a splendid investment. See Exclusive Agents

Heath & ChaneyMembers Victoria Real Estate Exchange
Sayward Block, Ground Floor. Phone 2964.**Trackage**125 feet on E. & N. Ry., with 80 feet frontage on Wilson street—
\$12,200110 feet on E. & N. Ry., with 80 feet on McCaskill street—
\$5,250Several blocks of 1 3/4 acres each, fronting 132 feet at one end on V. & B. Ry., and 132 feet at other end on Oak street. Price, each—
\$10,000

Also several other fine pieces of trackage.

A. W. BridgmanBridgman Bldg., 1007 Govt. St.
Real Estate, Loans, Insurance**Ralla Singh & J. Walla Singh**
Real Estate. 2017 Douglas St.

Corner of Manchester and Sumas, 110x120x120. Price, \$25,000. One-third cash, balance 6, 12 and 18. Bay 80, near Cook, one lot, 50x120. Price, \$25,000. One-third cash, balance 6, 12 and 18.

NOTICE!Please note that from this date I am removing to my new offices,
Rooms 10 and 12, Haynes Block, 731 Fort Street**H.A. BELL**

841 Fort St. Phone 1741.

For Sale

5 acres all under cultivation; small good orchard, full bearing trees, 6-roomed house and numerous outbuildings; 4 miles from town; 12 minutes from tram-car; school quite handy\$7,500

A. Toller & Co.

604 Yates St.

Apartment and Store Site

Fairfield Road and Wildwood

Double corner, close to car and sea, an ideal site for apartments, Drug store, Hardware, Dry Goods, Boot store, Meat store and Delicatessen.

Large district waiting to patronize.

A Fortune Awaits the Investor

Only \$5500

Grubb & Letts

Central Building

Investors' Securities Co.1316 Douglas Street
Phone 2828**To Day's Specials**

8-roomed house on Stanley Avenue. \$5250. \$500 cash.

Fine lot, 53x208, on Crescent Road. Price \$2000.

Manchester Road, 150x120x140. \$2500.

Rooming house, 20 rooms, 5-year lease for sale.

Opportunity

Langford Lake Waterfront, with over 150 feet of frontage, comprising 10 1/2 acres of land, some fine cedar bottom, fenced and partly cleared. Price, on terms\$5,250

SPLENDID HOMERITE

A. O. G. Crawford,

217 Central Building Phone 2229

This Is a Residence

Magnificent view, inside mile circle, not far from car. Eight-roomed house, dining room and hall beamed and panelled, conservatory, den, veranda upstairs. Just finished, and going for less than cost

\$5250, ON EASY TERMS
For Quick Sale**A. von Girsewald**Real Estate—Cor. Fort and Quadra Streets
Member of the Real Estate Exchange

P. O. Box 900.

Phone 2926.

Oak Bay

One acre, facing on Beach Drive and Sylvian Lane.

PRICE \$11,000 ON TERMS

This is one of the choicest homesites in Oak Bay.

LOTT, MALIN & CO.,

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange. 118-119 Pemberton Block.

HOTEL FOR SALE

Situated on the best corner of the main street of one of the most important interior cities of British Columbia. The hotel has 44 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, first class bar, billiard room and all other offices, and sample rooms usual in a hotel. The site of the lot is 100 feet on Main street by 350 feet deep. The hotel is in every respect a first class, up-to-date business and is acknowledged to be the best in British Columbia outside of one or two of the big hotels in Vancouver and Victoria. The price asked is reasonable and includes everything, building, land, all fittings, etc. As regards income, we know this is a splendid investment and every opportunity will be given to bona fide purchaser to go thoroughly into the books.

C. F. de Salis, Roberts & Co., Ltd.

731 1/2 Fort St. Phone 254.

Investing in This Means Generous Returns\$560 Cash Is All That Is Required
Splendid corner lot in Oak Bay District, on the corner of Bank and Cowan, 48x100. \$1680, \$330 cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. Let Us Explain to You Why This Is an Excellent Buy.**R. H. DUCE**

Member Victoria Real Estate Exchange. 1113 Douglas Street.

Money to Loan \$100,000In large and small amounts, on approved security.
WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER?**P. R. BROWN**Fire Insurance Written
Phone 1076

Sole Agent

1112 Broad Street

P. O. Box 428

Member Victoria Real Estate Exchange

Salt Spring Island20 Acres of good land; 8 acres cleared and in crop, 2 barns. This property would be an ideal spot for chicken raising; within 1 1/2 miles of schools, churches and post office.
Price\$5,250
On good terms.**Gavin C. Mouat**

GANGES

Oak Bay SnapQuarter acre lot commanding the most beautiful uninterrupted view of sea and mountains; near car line; high and dry; no rock; beautifully treed; all improvements, sewer, etc. For sale on terms \$3,000
Lightless Ave, nicely treed lot \$1,450**C. M. Blandy**

Phone 2885. 825 Sayward.

George M. WattRoom 8, Fronts Bldg., 1006 Govt. St.
P. O. Box 519. Phone 2216.**JAMES BAY**

Will show the greatest appreciation in value in the near future. The breakwater, docks, wharves and rail connections costing over three millions will be evidence of this. Here are one or two good buys near the

OCEAN DOCKSOntario, one block from docks, 60x120. Third cash, 1 and 3 years. Price\$6,500
St. Lawrence and Michigan, corner, with new house renting at \$50 monthly. \$1,500 cash, 1, 2, 3 years. Price\$6,500**FAIRDALE**

Situate between the Burnside and Douglas car lines, where the Spanish traffic flows into town, is where the workmen are rapidly building up with fine new homes. Corner and inside lots, any terms. Price \$450 to\$800

Down's Realty Co.

Phone 4032. 123 Pemberton Block.

Two Lots—Olive St., Fairfield, 60x120 each\$1,500

Third cash, 6, 12, 18.\$1,325

Two Lots—Burnside Road, 60x146 each\$1,325

Third cash, 6, 12, 18.\$1,225

One Lot—Burnside road, 60x120\$1,225

Third cash, 6, 12, 18.\$1,200

One Lot—Emma St., 60x130\$1,200

Third cash, 6, 12, 18.\$1,150

One Lot—Cecilia St., 48x130\$1,150

Third cash, 6, 12, 18.\$1,250

One Lot—Colquhoun Ave., a large one. Third cash, 6, 12, 18.\$1,250

Six Room House—New, easy terms; corner of Belmont and Gladstone; concrete basement, piped for furnace. Price\$5,250

Quarter cash, balance easy.

BEAUTIFUL HOMESITE

Over one acre, nicely treed with oak and evergreen, good view of mountains and water. One and three-quarter mile circle.

genuine bargain at \$3,000

Ella & Stewart

102-103 Hamley Bldg.

Olive St.—North of Saratoga ave.; 8 beautiful lots 60x120, with fine oak trees; easy terms; price, each, \$5,000

Orilla St.—Close to Gorge car line; 5 lots 60x135; the cheapest buy in Burnside District; easy terms \$600

Leeming Bros. Ltd.

524 Fort Street Phone 748

Fairfield House at Bargain Price

Seven-roomed new storey and a half house, near car, Beacon Hill park and beach. Modern in every way.

PRICE ONLY, \$4,500—ON TERMS

Let us show you this home.

Brubaker & MehareyMembers Victoria Real Estate Exchange
Phone 3308. Merchants' Bank Building**South Saanich**

Nine and a half acres, partly cleared, balance lightly timbered, within five minutes' walk of the Victoria & Sidney Railway and ten minutes of the B. C. Electric car line, close to the sea and on a good wagon road to Saanichton. This beautiful valley land can be all placed under plough and produce excellent crops of all kinds, of fruit, cereals, etc. Terms. Price\$5000

STEWART LAND CO., Ltd.

Phone 1381. 101-2 Pemberton Block.

OAK BAY

St. Patrick Street, 100x135, \$3,000

McWell Avenue, corner lot, 98x107\$2,725

Gonzales Avenue, 140x120, \$2,950

Central, cor. lot, 108x120, \$2,700

Bartlett Street, 50x120, \$1,250

Katherine Street, 50x120, \$1,200

Olive Street, 50x140, \$1,900

McWell Avenue, 50x125, \$1,900

Pleasant Street, 54x125, \$1,875

Newport Avenue, 50x110, \$1,850

Monterey Avenue, 50x120, \$1,900

McWell Avenue, 48x146, \$1,385

Terms: 1-3 cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months.

Offices in well located building to rent. Apply:

EXCELSIOR REALTY CO.

738 Yates Bldg. Phone 2844

OAK BAY Bargains

McWell, two blocks from car and water, from\$1,000

Island Road\$1,000

Monterey Avenue\$1,450

Laurel Street, near Central, 50x122\$1,300

Two fine houses, of 6 rooms, new and modern, \$4,000 each, or will take lots for first payments.

Grubb & Letts

Central Building

CHEAP BUILDING LOTS

Aberdeen Street—Two lots, 60x120 each. Price, each	Forbes Street—50x120
\$1,325	\$1,350
Alpha Street—Two lots, 50x120 each. Price each	Poster Street—60x135, \$1,000 and
\$1,300	\$900
Avebury Street—50x120	Hamley Street—Two lots, 50x136 each. Price each
\$1,050	\$1,500
Forbes Street—50x120	Stannard Avenue—50x120
\$1,050	\$1,500
	Woodland Avenue—60x120. Each
	\$1,900

SUMMER HOMESITE

Roberts Bay, Sidney—Fifty (50) feet waterfrontage by 185 feet deep. Price for a few days, only

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

Phone 30. 620 Fort Street. Established 1890.
Members Real Estate Exchange.

1½ Miles From Cobble Hill, \$65 an Acre

Victoria is extending very rapidly. This is proved by the rapid sale of subdivisions just outside of the city limits. Consequently surrounding property is bound to increase. Here is an attractive 160-acre tract which will net you a very tidy sum in a short while. There is good road frontage to this property and it would subdivide well into 10-acre blocks. This will bear close inspection. Let us show it to you.

Schreiber & Lubbock

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange
Phone 845 405 Central Building

SAANICH

Twenty Acres—Close to B.C. Electric and railroad, good road frontage, 16 acres cleared, balance in timber. Price, on good terms, per acre

STUART & REEVES

Phone 2612.

Rooming House for Rent

Fourteen-room House in Esquimalt, ten bedrooms. Rent \$50 per month. Furniture and fittings can be bought at an extremely moderate figure. Twelve months' lease can be arranged.

P. V. Winch & Co. Ltd.
PHONE 145 521 FORT ST.

TWO BIG LOTS

That Are Worthy of That Investment You Intend Making

Corner Cowan and Mitchell streets, Oak Bay. Price, \$3,650. One-third cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months.

We would like to show them to you today.

SHAW REAL ESTATE CO.

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange
Phone 1094. 302 Pemberton Bldg.

OAK BAY

We have opened a Branch Office at the terminus of the Oak Bay car line, under the name of the OAK BAY INVESTMENTS CO., with Mr. J. A. Martin in charge.

We solicit your listings, especially as to lots in Linkless, Newport and Oliver, as we have buyers waiting for lots on these particular streets.

BALLANTINE, JENKINSON & CO.

Phone 3416. Exclusive Agents 1519 Langley St.

We Can Deliver Three Splendid Lots

Full Size, on Sumas Street, for **\$1800 EACH**
Terms, 1-4 Cash, Bal. 1, 2, 3 Years

Cameron Investment & Securities Co., Ltd.

618 Troughton Avenue
Phone 3760

A Good Investment

Nice 2-roomed shack, nearly new, on fine corner lot in the Gorge District, completely furnished; lot is 51x112. Party living in it will lease for next six months, at \$14 per month, if desired. Price

RUDD & NEWMAN

643 Pandora Street
Prince George Hotel Block
Phone 8761.

Some Nice Lots

Hampshire Road \$1525
Corner of Brook and Stannard \$1600
Prior Street, 2 lots at \$2000

Heisterman, Forman & Co.

1212 Broad Phone 55
General Agents

ABSOLUTE SNAPS

Prior and Kings—Double Corner. \$4000
Blackwood Street, facing the city—1 Lot \$2100
Quadra Street—1 Lot \$1500
Brooke Street—1 Lot \$1500
Asquith and Bay—Corner \$1800

P. R. FLEMING
643 View Street, Phone 3207

Snap! Snap! Snap!

READ THIS TWICE
Three 6 roomed houses—All modern and just completed; situated close to Douglas car. Take your choice at .. \$3,000
On terms of \$650 down, balance at only \$25 per month.

B. C. Business Men's Clearing House and Exchange

Phone 3804
Bank of Montreal Chambers

Parksville

Good sea frontage. Improved farms. Acreage.

Robert F. Hickey

Parksville, V. I.

Craigflower Road Snap

Fully modern house, five rooms, fruit and shade trees. Price \$3,950, balance easy.
Wanted—Houses to rent. We buy, sell, collect rents, rent houses.

The House Men

Tel. 3713. 620 Yates Street.

Do You Want to Increase Your Bank Account Very Materially?

This is an ideal proposition for any man who wants to make an investment that will net him big returns. It is a block of six lots on Moss Street, close to Dallas Road, with a splendid view of the sea. It is a very level piece of property. The whole thing has 300 feet frontage, and each lot is 120 feet deep.

PRICE \$11,000

One-Quarter Cash, Balance Arranged on Easy Terms
Ask Us About This Right Away

HALL & FLOYER

Members Victoria Stock Exchange
Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange
11 McCallum Block Phone 766

JAMES BAY

A GOOD BUY ON SUPERIOR STREET, lot 60 x 120 \$6,300
Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

ARTHUR COLES

Rents Collected
Estates Managed
1205 Broad Street
Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agent
Manager Branch Office Great West Life
Mortgages and Loans Arranged
Phone 65

FOR SALE

Lots 17, 18, 19 and 20; Block D, Finlayson Estate, on west side of Douglas street, between Princess and Queen's avenue. These lots have a frontage on three streets. For further particulars, apply to

A. W. JONES, LTD.

Members of the Victoria Real Estate Exchange
1002 Broad Street. Victoria, B. C.

Business Property—In the heart of the city, revenue producing. Price \$30,000
Double Corner, Hollywood Road and Hyacinth Avenue—Size 194 x 150. Price \$1,000
Davie Street—6-room dwelling, modern, easy terms. Price \$5,000
Hollywood Crescent—6-room bungalow. Price \$5,500
Chandler Avenue—Half acre, 132 x 164. Price \$3,600

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

CENTRAL BUILDING, 616 VIEW STREET

Quadra Street

Large Lots—In our new subdivision, 3½ miles from city hall, adjoining Hillcrest Orchard, city water; prices \$750 up. Terms \$200 cash, balance 10 percent quarterly.

Gordon Burdick
680 Broughton Street
Phone 2508 Pamberton Block

Foul Bay

Crescent Road—We can deliver for a few days, five lots 50x140, at \$1,500 each, on terms of one-third cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months.

R. B. PUNNETT
Room 10, Mahon Block
P. O. Box 785. Phone 1119.

3½ MILE CIRCLE

12 acres of choice subdivision land, with large frontage on main road. Would make 62 large lots. Property is all cleared and tile drained. Price \$7600 per acre, on easy terms. For further particulars apply to the

EUREKA REALTY CO.

852 Yates St. Phone 3333

Murray & Erb

416 Central Bldg. Phone 2092.

Cheap Lots

Beachwood Ave.—50x110. \$1,600
Wildwood Ave.—50x105. \$1,600
Fairfield Road—60x220. \$3,500
Victor St.—65x135. \$1,350

Dalby & Lawson
618 Fort Street

Just Outside ½ Mile Circle

Well-built 7-room house containing 3 bedrooms, panelled hall, diningroom, breakfast room, kitchen, pantry, back and front stairs; all bedrooms have large clothes closets, toilets up and downstairs, gas, large basement, furnace. Lot is 60x120, with fruit trees, shrubs and flowers. Garage. This ideal home is situated in one of the best residential districts in the city and just off car line. Price, \$10,500. Terms, \$5,500 cash; balance to be arranged.

Grant & Lineham

Money to Loan. 633 Yates Street.
Fire Insurance Written

Gorge Grove Going

THE QUALITY, THE PRICE AND THE TERMS—SEE THEM

THE GRIFFITH CO.

REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS—INSURANCE
Fire, Life and Accident
Rooms 5-7-9-11 Mahon Bldg. Victoria, B. C.
Phone 1462

St. Charles Street—Nine-roomed house, lot 117 x 130. Price is \$8,000

Richardson Street—Adjoining Government House, two lots, size 68 x 175. Price, each \$3,590

East Sooke—212 acres, 7 cleared, with five-roomed house. Price, per acre \$30

City Land Co., Ltd.

120 Pemberton Building Phone 1675
W. T. Williams S. C. Thomson Albion Johns

A Pretty Cottage Home

COWICHAN STREET
Only one or two minutes from Oak Bay car line. We can deliver a pretty, modern cottage, with bath, basement and all conveniences; lot 50x124. Price \$3,050; cash \$500; good terms for balance.
The owner is leaving town or would not sell. The garden is in the highest stage of cultivation and makes an altogether pretty home.

C. S. WHITING

Phone 1460 Rooms 11 and 12 Promis Block, 1065 Government St.

Suburban Acreage at Fort George

Two-Acre Lots, \$300 Each

\$60.00 Cash—Balance \$10.00 per Month—No Interest, No Taxes

The Nechaco Valley Land Co., Ltd.

620 Broughton Street, Victoria, B. C.

Hindoo Realty and Investment Co.

1710 GOVERNMENT ST. TELEPHONE 2761
Corner Kings Road and Blackwood St., 2 lots. Size 50x124 each. Third cash, balance 6, 12 and 18. Price for all \$7,500
We got exclusive, corner Pembroke and Quadra Sts., 120x125. Third cash, on long terms. Price \$21,000
Corner Quadra and Princess, 120x120. Third cash, balance 6, 12, 18 and 24 months. Price \$22,000

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY COLONIST

Wellington



XTRA SPEEDY PLATES

Are supreme in speed above all fast plates.

The extra speedy gives that delicacy of gradation which makes your pictures distinctive.

Call in for photo instruction booklets—free.

SHAW BROS. LIMITED
EVERYTHING PHOTOGRAPHIC

610 Granville Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

1024 Government Street,
Victoria, B. C.

Commercial Street,
Nanaimo, B. C.

WELLINGTON

PASSENGER AGENTS ENJOYED BRIEF VISIT

Representatives of the United States Lines to Number of 175 Spend Three Hours in Capital City

"A most charming time, even if a little too dusty," was the manner in which Mr. R. H. Wallace, the general passenger agent of the Erie railroad, the new president of the General Passenger Agents' Association of America, expressed his satisfaction just before the Princess Alice pulled out for Vancouver yesterday afternoon.

"We had no idea that you had such a beautiful city at the extremity of the continent, and we are delighted with our stay, short though it has been. We have seen enough to make us want to come back and to send as many travelers here as we can. I can assure you that hereafter the passenger agents of the great railways in the United States will do all in their power to put Victoria on their maps. You have the essentials of a great tourist centre in your magnificent hotels and your unsurpassed climate and natural surroundings, and all that you need is publicity. We are going to give it to you. We will meet next year in the east, but we will be back on the coast again in 1915 to attend the Panama Canal exposition at San Francisco, and we have already made up our minds that our itinerary then shall include Victoria. So we say not 'Good-bye,' but 'Au revoir,' and we all hope to come back to again be the recipients of the remarkable hospitality of your city during our brief stay."

Mr. Wallace's comments were echoed by his predecessor in office, Mr. Charles A. Collins, general passenger agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, who wished to express the thanks of the party to the city authorities for their drive around the city, and their unbounded hospitality.

The party, which numbered 75, arrived at 12:40 on the Princess Alice and left again shortly before 4 p. m. They were welcomed by Mayor Beckwith, Ald. Cuthbert and other representatives of the city council, and were given a motor drive around the city and district, which was only marred by the excessive dust in the outlying sections. But, despite the dust, the whole party were delighted and said so in no qualified manner.

They have been in annual convention at Seattle and last evening spent two hours in Vancouver. Thence they went on to Tacoma and Portland where they separate, the majority proceeding to San Francisco, but a large party returning to travel east by the C. P. R. from Seattle.

The excursion, which was admirably handled, was in charge of Mr. H. W. Brodie, the district passenger agent of the C. P. R. at Vancouver. Among the Canadian officers of the association are Messrs. H. G. Elliott, general passenger agent of the Grand Trunk; P. F. Backus of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo; John M. Lyons, general passenger agent of the Intercolonial; H. Foster Chaffee, general passenger agent of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company; W. S. Cookson of the Grand Trunk; G. T. Bell of the Grand Trunk and J. H. Shearing of the Canadian Pacific.

Among the oldtimers in the party was Mr. N. J. Power, for forty years general auditor of the Grand Trunk at Montreal, who is now a resident of Southern California.

Mayor Beckwith stated last evening that he desired to extend hearty thanks to the members of the Motor Car Club who so generously loaned their cars, and especially to the committee appointed by the club to superintend the arrangements—Messrs. S. P. Moody, L. W. Hick and J. H. Hinton. The local agents of the railway companies also lent a most efficient helping hand.

The museum was one of the points visited just prior to the departure of the visitors, who, before embarking, took occasion to express their thanks to the mayor for the splendid manner in which they had been entertained. The parting speech was made by Mr. R. H. McMillan, general passenger agent of the Erie line, and the mayor briefly replied.

Spoke Harbor Hotel, Open for Guests, September 16. Accommodation for Sportsmen a specialty.

To the Citizens of Victoria:

We are now offering you a bona-fide proposition—
Not a Speculation, but an Investment!

Shares in the Port Hammond Lumber Company



The above plant is today making a revenue of 40 per cent, and we are placing on the market a limited number of shares. We invite those that are interested to

Call at Room 308, Dominion Hotel

For Further Particulars

CAN'T YOU SEE PROFITS IN THIS?

The future of Fort Street is already established, isn't it? Then, if you know anything of Fort Street values you will appreciate that the corner of Fort and Stanley Streets, 95x135, for only

\$20,750

Is the cheapest buy on this active thoroughfare. The owner will accept half cash, the balance payable, \$4,500 in May, 1913; \$3,000 in November, 1913, and \$2,875 in May, 1914. As an alternative he may consider equal payments over 6, 12 and 18 months.

GET INTO TOUCH WITH US AT ONCE

J. R. BOWES & CO., Ltd.

643 Fort Street.

Phone 2724.

Victoria Theatre

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18th.

Mort H. Singer presents

George Damerall

Late of the Merry Widow
IN



THE HEART BREAKERS

A REAL MUSICAL COMEDY WITH

A PERFECT PRINCESS CHORUS

Prices: 50¢ to \$1.50

Seats on sale Monday, Sept. 16.

Hear

"Your Eyes, Your Smile and You,"

"Honolulu Honey Lou,"

"Bashful Bumble Bee,"

"Melody of Dreams."

Impress

HARRY BROOKS & CO.

Present

"The Old Minstrel Man."

THOMAS POTTER DUNN

Clever Characterizations

MUSSETT

The Dancing Violinist

MR. BUSE'S

Canine Entertainers

O'DOUBNE & O'DOUBNE

Dancers

WILSON MOTION PICTURES

WHERE EVERYBODY GOES

BEST VAUDEVILLE IN THE WORLD

15¢ & 25¢

regular applications of which will do this. It has long been known as the original remedy that kills the dandruff germ and is absolutely dependable.

Newbro's Herpicide in 50c and \$1.00 sizes is sold by all dealers who guarantee it to do all that is claimed. If you are not satisfied your money will be refunded.

Herpicide applications may always be obtained at the better barber shops and hair dressing parlors.

Any one desiring to try Newbro's Herpicide before purchasing a large bottle will receive a nice sample and booklet by sending 10c in postage or silver to The Herpicide Co., Dept. H, Detroit, Mich.

C. H. Bowes & Co., Special Agents.

Maynard & Sons

AUCTIONEERS

Preliminary Notice

OF

Registered Stock

Sale

Instructed by Mr. A. R. Spalding, of S. Pender Island, we will sell, at our sales yard, 726 View Street, on

Friday, Sept. 27th

11 o'clock

5 Reg. Cows, all due to calf inside of two months; also Reg. Bull, four years old, as well as a number of good horses and other cows, and a fine lot of chickens.

Full particulars later, or can be had from

MAYNARD & SONS Auctioneers

SAWMILL & TIMBER LIMIT

FOR SALE

In running order. Will sell whole or 1-2 interest. Further particulars.

YOUNG & BENTLEY

1417 Broad Street

We Have the Best

Our Fall Suitings are the best that money can buy, and Suits made of these Suitings are guaranteed to fit.

Charlie Bo

Ladies' and Gents' Tailor
1605 Government Street
Next Oriental Importing Co.

MAUCTION

Livestock, Poultry, Etc.

EVERY TUESDAY

In City Market, Plaquard street. Present entries: Nine horses, cow and calf, Rocks, Leekhorns, Wyandottes and other poultry. Two Waldron Washers, buggies, harness, etc.

Sale at 2 p. m.

JOSEPH H. LIST, Auctioneer

Tenders for

Sinking Shaft

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to September 15th, for sinking a shaft 8 feet by 12 feet to a depth of 50 feet, about 1 1/2 miles south of Sidney, B.C.

Inquire of Western Dominion Land & Investment Co., Ltd., corner of Fort and Broad streets.

Victoria Theatre

Wednesday, Sept. 18.

Mort H. Singer Presents

GEORGE DAMERAL

(Late of The Merry Widow)

in

The Heart Breakers

A real Musical Comedy, with a perfect Princess Chorus.

Prices: 50c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.50. Seats on sale Monday, Sept. 16. Mail orders now received.

Formerly A. O. U. W. Hall, corner Blanch and Yates

THE WILLIAMS STOCK CO.

Presents Clyde Fitch's Great Comedy Success

"GIRLS"

Prices: 10c, 20c and 30c. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 10c and 20c.

Curtain 8:30 evenings; matinee 2:45. Reserved seats on sale

DEAN & HIRCOCKS

Corner Broad and Yates

Canton Linens

FANCY DRESS PATTERNS

Importers of Chinese and Japanese

Goods of every description. Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Quong Man Fung & Co.

1715 Government Street

CRYSTAL THEATRE

Vaudeville and Picture Programme Monday and Tuesday.

Master Ernest Gill, Feature Violinist; Leonard and Phillips, "The Irish Rovers"; The Powerful Example, Biograph Drama; Motor Boat Races, Scene; The Driftless; Selig Drama; Studies of Fish, Educational; Hergen, Norway, Scene; An Adamless Eden, Eassey Comedy.

1224 Douglas St.

HUSTLERS OF ABILITY

With acquaintances in Victoria wanted at once to push new ground floor proposition in fast growing city; quick seller.

Ask for District Manager between 9 and 11 a.m. or 7 and 10 p.m.

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We have our name on our own Razors, which we fully guarantee.

If you're not satisfied, will gladly change it.

FOX'S

1239 Broad St., two doors from Colonist.

Victoria Theatre

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, with Saturday Matinee.

Messrs. Shubert and Wm. A. Brady Present

The

Gilbert & Sullivan Festival Company

From the New York Casino Theatre

De Wolf Hopper

Blanche Duffield

Ruggie Cowie

Arthur Adridge

George Macfarlane

Alfred Brady

Kate Condon

Arthur Cunningham

And the New York Casino Chorus and Orchestra in a revival season of Gilbert & Sullivan's greatest comic operas, presenting on

Thursday Evening—"THE MIKADO"

Friday Evening—"PATENT"

Saturday Matinee—"PIRATES"

Saturday Evening—"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE"

N. B.—Notwithstanding the great cost of stars and the magnitude of the different productions, the regular theatre prices will prevail at all performances.

Mail orders now accepted if accompanied by cheque or money order.

Prices: 50c to \$2.00

Regular Seat Sale, Thursday, Sept. 17.

Majestic Theatre

Programme Monday and Tuesday

"An Arabian Tragedy"—A powerful Egyptian production

"Hansen's Revenge"—A powerful Biograph drama

"Pathe Weekly"—Interesting topical

"Wanted a Sister"—A very amusing comedy.

NEW VESSELS FOR C. P. R.

More Steamers for Coastwise Fleet Will Likely Be Ordered Following Visit of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy

ANNOUNCES THAT THE COMPANY WILL BUILD

Expected That Two New Ferry Steamers Larger Than the Princess Charlotte Will Be Added

The outcome of the visit of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R. and party to Victoria today, will probably be the award in the near future of the contract for two new ferry steamers, larger than the Princess Charlotte, for the Victoria-Vancouver-Seattle business. Despatches from North Bend state that Sir Thomas, in an interview given there stated that the C. P. R. would build additional vessels for the coastwise service of his company, and to secure information in regard to the requirements in this connection was one of the objects of his trip. When these steamers would be built would be the subject of later announcements. The necessity for the construction of these vessels was now being considered.

It will be remembered that Mr. Geo. J. Bury, vice-president and general manager of the western lines of the C. P. R., when on a visit to Victoria some months ago announced that plans were being considered by the company for the building of two more ferry steamers, larger and better than the palatial Princess Charlotte for the local ferry services.

The passenger business from Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle is increasing so rapidly that the capacity of the steamers now in service is often taxed, and on board the steamers Princess Alice and Princess Adelaide twenty-five cots have been placed in the space formerly allotted to the cafe and grill to accommodate those passengers who have been unable to secure berths. The amount of travel during this season has surpassed all records and with bigger increases in prospect, the C. P. R., following out its policy of building in advance of the immediate requirements of the trade, will soon build two additional ferry liners.

This season additional services were provided, there being three sailings daily from both Victoria and Vancouver and two sailings between Victoria and Puget Sound. It is understood that before long it is proposed to add still another sailing daily between Victoria and Vancouver. Capt. J. W. Trout, manager of the British Columbia coast steamship service of the C. P. R., who has done so much to bring that line to its present stage of efficiency, left yesterday to join Sir Thomas and his party. The president and party will embark on the steamer Patricia at Vancouver this morning and proceed to Nanaimo, going thence to Alberni by special train and will reach Victoria tonight.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

(By Government Wireless)

Point Grey—Clear; calm; 30.09, 60.
Cape Lazo—Clear; calm; 30.11, 52.
Tatoosh—Clear; wind east 32 miles; 30.01, 63; sea moderate, out, schpr.
Okanagan towing at 8 a.m.
Pachena—Clear; wind S.E.; 29.90, 55; light swell.
Estevan—Clear; calm; 29.55, 55; sea smooth. Spoke Yokohama Maru at 3.55 a.m., position lat. 50.40 north, long. 159.20 west, 1200 miles from Victoria; Leebro ahead at 7 a.m.
Triangle—Cloudy; calm; 29.37, 62; sea moderate. Spoke Princess Ena at 5.50 p.m., Milbank Sound, southbound; Santa Ana at 7 p.m., Milbank Sound, southbound; Chicago at 9.25 p.m., 30 miles north of Triangle; Zealandia 1.25 a.m., position at 8 p.m., lat. 34.47 north, long. 145.11 west, 1295 miles from Victoria.
Prince Rupert—Foggy; calm; 29.05, 51; sea smooth.

Tatoosh—Clear; E., 46 miles; 29.98, 72; sea rough.
Cape Lazo—Clear; calm; 30.06, 72; sea smooth. Prince George, Seymour Narrows, southbound.
Point Grey—Clear; calm; 30.16, 73.
Pachena—Clear; calm; S.W.; 29.97, 58; light swell.
Estevan—Hazy; calm; 29.08, 56; sea smooth. Spoke Empress of India 5 a.m., position 27 north, 130.00 west, Leebro and Newington at landing.
Tidea—Clear; N.W.; 29.79, 63; sea smooth.
Dead Tree Point—Clear; calm; sea smooth.
Prince Rupert—Clear; S.E., light; 29.72, 75; sea smooth. Princess May in 9.15 a.m. Prince Rupert in 9.30 a.m.
Triangle—Hazy; S.W.; 29.38, 61; light swell.

8 p.m.
Tatoosh—Clear; wind 3 miles; 29.94, 73; sea rough. Outside, bound in, three-masted schooner.
Point Grey—Clear; calm; 30.12, 80; hazy seaward. Out, Prince Albert 1.55 p.m. in, Umatilla, 5.20 p.m.
Cape Lazo—Clear; calm; 30.10, 63; sea smooth. Prince George ahead 1.40 p.m., southbound. Princess Ena at Union 5 p.m.
Pachena—Clear; S.E.; 29.88; light swell.
Estevan—Clear; calm; 29.57, 54; sea smooth.
Triangle—Clear; S.W.; 29.42, 60; light swell.
Tidea—Clear; N.W.; 29.75, 60; sea smooth.
Dead Tree Point—Clear; calm; sea smooth.



THE LARGEST FLOATING DOCK IN THE WORLD

The repairing cradle for dreadnoughts, built by Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the British Admiralty, is stationed at Sheerness. The dock, which has a starboard wall containing workshops and a port wall containing accommodation for officers and crew, is 680 feet long and of 32-

000 tons register. The picture is a view from the top platform looking at. This dock is of the "box" type, with two side walls—that is to say, a wall on either side of the pontoon proper, and running almost the full length of it. Not only are these side walls permanently attached to the pontoon, but the dock cannot be taken apart in any way. This, briefly and broadly, constitutes the difference be-

tween the "box" dock and docks of the "self-docking" type. The latter are built in detachable sections, so that one or more portions of the dock can raise the remainder for the purpose of cleaning, painting and repairing. The Sheerness floating dock is twenty feet shorter than the one launched the other day for Fortmouth, but has the same lifting power—thirty-two thousand tons.

TEN STEAMERS ARE EXPECTED

Big Fleet of Ocean Vessels Are Due at the Outer Wharves During the Coming Week—Busy Times Promised

EMPRESS OF INDIA TO ARRIVE TODAY

Rate War for Silk Trade on Between Transpacific Liners—Zealandia and Yokohama Maru Report

First of a fleet of ten deep-sea liners to come to the outer wharves this week, the B. M. S. Empress of India, Capt. Bestham, will reach port today from Hongkong, Woosung, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, having left the latter port on September 3. The C. P. R. steamer is bringing many saloon and several hundred Asiatic steamer passengers and a cargo of about 5000 tons of general freight, including silk worth in the neighborhood of a million dollars. As a result of the delay of the Japanese steamer Yokohama Maru in quarantine because of a case of cholera on board, the C. P. R. liner did not have to compete with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer for the silk freight.

The Japanese steamers have started to cut rates on tea and silk, and the Blue Funnel line, the Tokyo company one better in making further reductions on silk, the Titan having brought the largest shipment carried by any vessel of the latter company. She sailed the same day from Yokohama and Minneapolis from Yokohama and in the fight for the silk business, a cut of about 20 per cent was made. The Titan secured 1,708 bales, while the Monzella got 416 and the Minneapota 515 bales. The next struggle was expected to be coincident with the sailing of the Proteus of the Blue Funnel line, scheduled to leave Yokohama yesterday, but owing to her departure a week late from Liverpool she will probably sail a few days later. The Pacific Mail liner Horu, and the Tamba Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, were to leave about the same time. The normal rate on silk is \$6, but has been cut by the Blue Funnel line to

34.50. The Empress of India is expected to dock about noon.

Two Vessels Spoken

Both the Zealandia of the Canadian-Australia line, due on Tuesday, and the Yokohama Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, due on Wednesday, have reported from sea by wireless. The Zealandia was 1,253 miles from Victoria at 1.25 a. m. yesterday, and the Yokohama Maru at 3.55 a. m. gave her position as 50.40 north and 159.20 west. The Canadian-Australia liner is full up with passengers, every berth being taken when she left Honolulu on Tuesday, and has 100 tons of freight to discharge here and 1,200 tons for Vancouver and overland points. The Yokohama Maru is reported to have 1,300 tons of general freight for discharge at the Outer wharf. Much of this is for distribution to Canadian points, the Japanese liners making Victoria their distribution point for Canada.

Titan Returning

With the arrival of the Zealandia, the return of the steamer Titan of the Blue Funnel line, to load whale oil, lumber and canned salmon, and the departure of the Seattle Maru of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha line, there will be three large liners at the wharves on Tuesday. The Titan, now discharging at Vancouver, leaves tomorrow morning for Comox to coal for her homeward trip, and is expected here on Tuesday morning. She will load 3,000 barrels of whale oil consigned to Glasgow by the Canadian Northern Pacific Fisheries Company, 1,000 cases of canned salmon and some lumber. She will proceed to the Sound from Victoria and will make her fourth visit on October 2, when she is scheduled to depart for Liverpool via the Orient. The Seattle Maru will embark a number of steamer passengers here; but has no space for cargo, having booked a capacity cargo at Tacoma.

Kila Is Coming

The steamer Kila of the Danish East Asiatic line, now discharging at San Francisco from Copenhagen and Liverpool, is expected during the coming week, being the first of this line to call here. The steamer Lomada is to sail for Mazatlan and Salina Cruz with a full cargo, including a big shipment of coal for Mazatlan. Negotiations are now under way for the charter of the steamer for a voyage to the Orient with general cargo on her return from Mexico. The Lord Derby, one of the chartered steamers of the Waterhouse line, which left Yokohama on September 3, is expected to reach port on Friday from Manila, Hongkong and the usual ports of call in the far east. The steamer Umatilla will leave for San Francisco on Wednesday morning and the City of Puebla is expected from the Golden Gate on Thursday.

Bookie Harbor Hotel, Open for Guests, September 16. Accommodation for Sportsmen a specialty.

and will be succeeded by Mr. Frederick Toppin, his assistant. Mr. Anderson has been the head of the Liverpool office. The changes are expected the first of next year.

The head office of the International Mercantile Marine Company, which was incorporated ten years ago in New Jersey with a capital of \$120,000,000, has always been in this city.

There will be new service out of here for the Pacific coast after the Panama canal is opened. Mr. J. P. Morgan controls the stock of the International Mercantile Marine, and it is understood the changes mentioned were agreed on at a London conference with him this summer.

Anti-Vegetarians

Mr. Paigrave, brother of the chief clerk at the table of the House of Commons, travelling in Central Asia, went through a district where it was one of the religious tenets of the people that they should eat no vegetables. Any one disobeying this order would be forthwith put to death, not unaccompanied by torture. After some weeks Mr. Paigrave's yearning for a homely potato grew insupportable. There were, of course, no potatoes, nor indeed any other vegetables in the land. One day in the course of his visits to temple he discovered a string of onions, which fulfilled some function in the religious ceremony. He hankered after these onions with an overpowering passion. Lying in his tent one night the temptation grew irresistible. Creeping forth from his couch he managed to enter the temple and reach the room where the onions were stored. Sitting down on the floor he ate every one and with guilty haste returned to his tent. Paigrave carefully avoided the society of his fellow men throughout the following day, and took an early opportunity of continuing his journey. He escaped undetected, but often wondered what happened when the raid on the temple was discovered.—Coryhill Magazine.

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FOR SAN FRANCISCO

AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

From Victoria 4 a.m. every Wednesday, 8 a.m. UMATILLA or CITY OF PUEBLA, and 10 a.m. every Friday from Seattle, 8 a.m. GOVERNOR or PRESIDENT.

For Southwestern Alaska, Sept. 6, 11, 17, 23, 29, 30. SPOKANE or CITY OF SEATTLE leaves Seattle at 9 p.m.

On the same day tickets to New York and all other cities via San Francisco.

Freight and Ticket Office, 1117 Wharf Street.

R. P. RITHEB & CO., General Agents, CLAUDE A. SOLLY, Extra Agent, 1003 Government Street.

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In the World 1,210,000 TONS

ATLANTIC SERVICE

LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG

Cincinnati.....Sept. 25, 10 A. M.
Kala's Aug. Via. Sept. 26, 10 A. M.
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Grand Cruise

—TO—

The Orient

By the Palatial

S. S. CINCINNATI

(17,000 Tons)

LEAVING NEW YORK

January 28, 1913

To MADRID, SPAIN, the MEDITERRANEAN and the ORIENT.

80 Days, \$325 and up

Write for booklet of any cruise.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

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Or Local Agents.

SHOW CASES

SILENT SALESMAN

The best Oak or Mahogany, \$12 per foot

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J. D. ROSS FERRY CO.

631 Duferin St., Vancouver, B. C.

Canadian Pacific Railway

SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES TO POINTS IN

KOOTENAY and OKANAGAN COUNTRY

Tickets on sale every day up to September 30. Return limit expires October 31, 1912.

Nelson.....\$35.00	Kaloyon Hot Springs.....\$25.00
Paschland.....\$25.00	Agassiz.....\$7.50
Kelowna.....\$25.00	Banff.....\$30.00
Penticton.....\$25.00	Summerland.....\$30.00

Tickets good for stop-over in any direction at any point you wish. This is the ideal time for a vacation trip and should receive your consideration. Come in and talk it over and let us arrange your holiday trip. For further particulars and sleeper reservations apply C. P. R. office.

1103 Government Street. **L. D. GUTHAM, City Passenger Agt.**

CANADIAN MEXICAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.

Regular sailings to and from British Columbia ports and Mexico carrying cargo to and from European ports, Montreal, St. John, N. B., Halifax and New York, via Tehuantepec route, on through bills of lading.

Next Sailing, S. S. Lonsdale, September 18th.

Three sailings monthly from Liverpool, one from Glasgow, two from London, four from Hamburg, and direct regular sailings from French and Mediterranean ports.

JOHN BARNESLEY, Agent, 1003 Govt. St.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP

Five Days' Trip Round Puget Sound

Visiting most of the large cities

TOTAL COST \$18.00

Full particulars from R. P. RITHEB & CO., 1117 Wharf St., or CLAUDE A. SOLLY, Passenger Agent, 1003 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

to EUROPE

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OF THE ATLANTIC AND OTHER STEAMSHIPS

MONTREAL, QUEBEC AND LIVERPOOL VIA THE SCENIC ROUTE TO EUROPE

Thousand miles on the St. Lawrence River. The shortest ocean passage. Less than four days at sea.

First Cabin \$92.50 and up. Second Cabin \$63.75 and up. One-Class-Cabin (second class) \$50.00 and up. Third Class, lowest rates on request.

Tickets and information from any Railroad or Steamship Agent or J. J. FORSTER, General Agent, 119 Second Ave., SEATTLE

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Christmas Excursions to England

AND OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Via the

Northern Pacific Railway

And All Atlantic Steamship Lines

SPECIAL THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPERS

Leaving Seattle December 8th; connecting with S.S. "TEUTONIC" - - - Sailing Dec. 14

S.S. "OCEANIC" - - - Sailing Dec. 14

And Other Sailings

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP AGENCY FOR ALL LINES

For reservations and tickets call on **E. E. BLACKWOOD** General Agent, Victoria, B. C. 1234 Government Street

A. D. Charlton, Asst. General Passenger Agent, Portland.

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MA-DEU-CO Headache Wafers

They stop a headache promptly, yet do not contain any of the dangerous drugs common in headache tablets. Ask your Druggist about them. 25c. a box.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, 122

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ALL RAIL AND OCEAN LINES

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Is Not in the Price
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PROMISES MAY GET CUSTOMERS, AND SOMETIMES DOES, BUT IT'S PERFORMANCE THAT KEEPS THEM

Come in and get acquainted with us—with our quality goods—with our low prices, our splendid arrangements and the unequalled service.

WHY NOT A HOME OF YOUR OWN?

Our prices are within reason and our arrangements are made to suit YOUR convenience.

START YOUR LITTLE HOME TODAY

The quality of our home furnishings is the highest possible. Our prices are the lowest possible on good goods.

You can make your own arrangements.

Don't put off furnishing up the little home another minute. Come tomorrow. Make your selections.



The New
"Vintage"
Pattern

The beauty and service of sterling silver are in the new patterns we are showing of the celebrated

1847 ROGERS BROS.
"Silver Plate that Wears"

The prices should put such pieces on every well set table.

At the store that thinks the best is not too good for those it serves.

Table Appointments

Every house-proud lady recognizes the necessity of having her table at which the most hospitable and charming of all social functions are enjoyed, all that can be desired from the standpoint of good taste, beauty and utility. We have every requisite necessary for a well-appointed supper, dinner or luncheon. We mention here a number of the most essential articles THAT HAVE JUST ARRIVED, but there are others which would delight you. The basis of a well-set table is snow-white satiny linen damask, the glassware should be sparkling, the silverware should be handsome. Cutlery of GOOD QUALITY and sufficient for each course. Your dinner set should be selected from the largest variety of all the very latests patterns to be found in the WEST.

A LARGE SHIPMENT ARRIVED OF 1847 ROGERS BROS. "SILVERPLATE THAT WEARS"

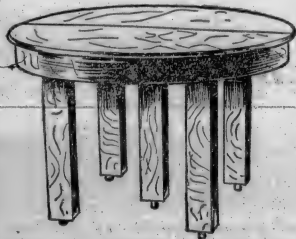
For more than half a century the careful purchaser has insisted upon the original ROGER'S Silverplate. The genuine is known by the trade-mark "1847 Rogers Bros." This is the heaviest tripleplate made. There are many instances where spoons, forks, etc., bearing the "1847 Rogers Bros." trade-mark have become cherished possessions as the result of daily use and association through a lifetime, and have been handed down as family heirlooms. Thus does the famous brand of silverware justify its title "SILVERPLATE THAT WEARS," a guarantee superior to claims made for brands that have not been long enough in use to test their quality by time. "1847 Rogers Bros." is as famous for the beauty of its patterns as it is for its quality. You are invited to inspect our line, which includes all the most popular patterns in favored brands.

TIPPED PATTERN	
Teaspoons, per dozen	\$4.00
Dessert Spoons, per dozen	\$6.00
Table Spoons, per dozen	\$7.00
Dessert Forks, per dozen	\$6.00
A.D. Coffee Spoons, in assorted patterns, half dozen in beautifully lined box	\$2.00
Berry Spoons, assorted patterns, gift horn handle, each, only	\$2.00
Silver, each	\$2.50

WINDSOR PATTERN	
Tea Spoons, per dozen	\$4.50
Dessert Spoons, per dozen	\$7.00
Table Spoons, per dozen	\$8.00
Dessert Forks, per dozen	\$7.00
Table Forks, per dozen	\$8.00
VITA PATTERN	
Tea Spoons, per dozen	\$4.50
Dessert Spoons, per dozen	\$7.00

Table Spoons, per dozen	\$8.00
Dessert Forks, per dozen	\$7.00
Table Forks, per dozen	\$8.00
AVON PATTERN	
Tea Spoons, per dozen	\$5.00
Dessert Spoons, per dozen	\$8.50
Table Spoons, per dozen	\$9.50
Dessert Forks, per dozen	\$8.50
Table Forks, per dozen	\$9.50

PRISCILLA PATTERN	
Tea Spoons, 2 sizes, per dozen	\$5.00
Dessert Spoons, per dozen	\$8.50
Table Spoons, per dozen	\$9.50
Dessert Forks, per dozen	\$8.50
Table Forks, per dozen	\$9.50
Fruit Knives, half dozen in box	\$3.00
Gravy Ladles, in 6 patterns, each	\$1.50
Soup Ladles, each	\$4.00
Nut Crackers, each	\$1.00



There
Is the
Highest
Quality,

The Latest Design, the
Finest Finish in Every
Dining Table We Sell

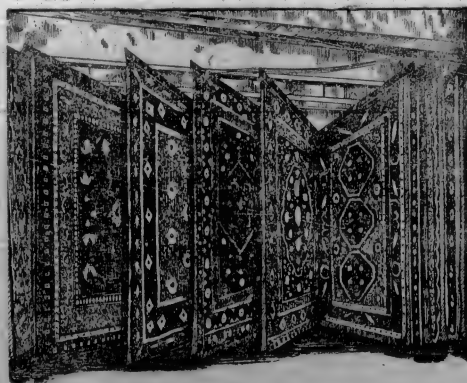
No matter what style, what finish, what price you want in a diningroom Extension Table, we have it.

See these on our third furniture floor, in the golden, Early English finish, fumed oak, satin walnut, etc. The workmanship, you will notice at a glance, is of the very best, the QUALITY of the highest, the finish unequalled. We buy our Dining Tables in carload lots from the best makers and we get the best prices for buying in such quantities, the benefit of which we give to YOU.

FROM

\$7.50

WE
KNOW
OUR
STOCK
AND
ARE
PROUD
OF
IT



WE
KEEP
THE
PRICES
DOWN
AND
THE
BEAUTY
UP

Continuous Display of 2,000 Rugs and Carpet Squares

Have you ever heard of such a display of Rugs and Carpet Squares? Doesn't it seem ridiculous for anyone to try and tell you such a thing? Well, we tell you that we have more than this amount on exhibition, and what is more, by giving us a call you can see them for yourself. This is a big building of ours and we have large assortments of all kinds of Rugs and Carpets. Most of these Rugs and Squares are on our Rug Racks, and it is the simplest matter to select from this large assortment, as you can see all these Squares and Rugs at once. Come and see this enormous stock. It is the only way to get a good idea of these QUALITY floor coverings.

Kanata Art Squares, in sizes ranging from 9 ft. 9 in. to 12 ft. x 15 ft., from \$15.00 to	\$8.75
Washington All-Wool Squares, ranging from 7 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft. to 12 ft. x 15 ft., from \$29.00 to	\$11.00
Wilton Squares, in sizes ranging from 6 ft. 9 in. x 9 ft. to 11 ft. 8 in. x 15 ft., from \$15.00 to	\$22.50
Tapestry Brussels Art Squares, in sizes ranging from 6 ft. 9 in. x 9 ft. to 10 ft. 8 in. x 13 ft. 6 in., from \$25.00 to	\$8.50

Body Brussels Squares, in sizes ranging from 6 ft. 9 in. to 11 ft. 3 in. x 15 ft., from \$50.00 to	\$14.00
Blossom Squares, ranging in size from 12 ft. x 15 ft. to 9 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in., from \$42.50 to	\$16.00
Mayflower Squares, ranging in size from 12 ft. x 15 ft. to 9 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in., from \$42.50 to	\$18.00
Mimosa Squares, in sizes ranging from 13 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. to 12 ft. x 8 ft. 6 in., from \$42.50 to	\$32.00

The
Very
Latest
in
New
Curtain



Materials Arrived

Come to our second floor and select the very newest goods for your curtains. The designs and colorings are the choicest. Come in and look the new arrivals over. You're welcome.

"Sundour" Unfading Madras Curtain Materials, in colors of green, brown, blue, old rose, mauve, etc., from, per yard 80¢
Other Madras Curtain materials from, per yard 30¢
Scotch Bungalow Nets, in ecru, cream and white, from, per yard 40¢
"Sundour" Unfading Casement Cloths, for side curtains, in all art shades, from, per yard 90¢
Other Casement Cloths from, per yard 50¢
All the latest designs and colorings in Cretonnes and Chintzes, from, per yard 25¢

Second Floor

VICTORIA'S POPULAR
HOME FURNISHERS

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY
WEILER BROS., LTD.

VICTORIA'S POPULAR
HOME FURNISHERS

Special Displays of Dress Hats

This Coming Week

Our Opening Displays on Thursday, Friday and Saturday were even a greater success than we anticipated, as was shown by the constant stream of admirers and buyers. We are able to cater to a larger clientele this season owing to the fact that we are occupying a fine large store, which we moved into two months ago.

AMERICAN HAT SHOP

753 Fort St.



FROM
REGENT
STREET,
LONDON

749
FORT
STREET,
VICTORIA

Her Decision on a Hadfield Hat

Was made because of the charming distinctiveness that characterized its shape, materials, make-up and colorings. Of course, no woman can say just why she decides on any one hat. It's not a matter of mere reasoning or logic. She may look over scores of models and think them all "just lovely," but she KNOWS when she comes to THE hat, to HER hat. So many of Victoria's most particular women have found THE hat at Hadfield's that it is almost certain you will, too. In any case a visit of inspection will be a mutual pleasure.

HADFIELD

HOMES OUR SPECIALTY

\$500 Cash and balance in 9, 18 and 24 months, buys a new 5-roomed cottage on a corner lot, close to the new Oakland school and car line. House has cement foundation, is piped for furnace, separate bath and toilet, beam ceiling, etc. Balance arranged. Full price\$3250

\$700 Cash and balance at \$55 a month, buys a 5-roomed modern house on Haultain Street, cement foundation, built-in bookshelves, dumb waiter, cooler, linen closets, open fireplace, furnace, etc. Price \$3400

\$1500 Cash and balance arranged, buys new 5-roomed house, in a splendid locality, cement foundation, open fireplace, furnace installed, stationary tubs and toilet in basement, 1 bedroom, diningroom, kitchen, drawing-room and den, 4 porches, lot 50x155. Every modern convenience. Will be completed very shortly. Terms arranged. Price\$7200

THREE CHEAP BUYS IN LOTS

Langdowne Road, close to Fernwood, 40x120\$900

Portage Avenue, facing down street to the Gorge, 51x120\$950

Graham Street, above Summit, half an acre\$3150

The City Brokerage

Phone 515, Res. Phone Y 2403.

1319 Douglas Street.

Victoria Dramatic School

Miss Constance Bromley
(Late Academy of Dramatic Art, London, England, and Principal London Companies)

Reas to Announce

REOPENING

Of above for tuition in

Dramatic Art

Elocution, Etc. Etc.

Good amateurs wanted for advanced class in train for special Local Productions. Address:

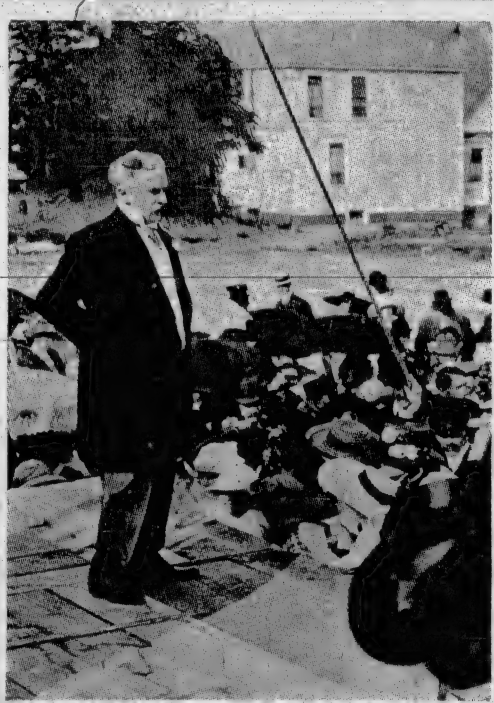
510 Oswego St., Victoria, B. C.

Phone 14097.

CORNERSTONE OF HIGH SCHOOL LAID

Hon. Dr. Young Officiates at Ceremony at New Victoria College and High School—Praises City Teaching Staff

With appropriate ceremony and in the presence of a large number of pro-



LAYING FOUNDATION STONE AT NEW HIGH SCHOOL

Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education, Addressing the Gathering at Yesterday's Ceremony.

minent residents of the city, Hon. Dr. Young, minister of education, yesterday afternoon laid the cornerstone of the handsome new Victoria College and High School building in course of erection at the corner of Grant street and Fernwood road. Hon. Dr. Young, in a short address, referred to the remarkable increase in the school population of the province, especially in Victoria, and the efficiency of the teachers of the public schools of the city. He paid a tribute to the high school staff under Mr. S. J. Willis, B. A. Beautiful weather prevailed for the ceremony which was performed just ten years from the date when the cornerstone of the present Victoria College and High School was laid by Mr. Justice Young, brother of Hon. Dr. Young.

Every arrangement had been made for the ceremony. Chairs were arranged for a large number of guests of the school board, and promptly to the hour the short programme arranged was commenced with prayer by Rev. W. Leslie Clay. In front of the temporary stand was a large number of people, and alongside the structure were drawn up the High School cadets and band, under the command of Major J. Dowling, the boys presenting a very soldierly appearance. The cornerstone bore the following inscription:

"This cornerstone was laid by the Honorable Henry Reason Young, M. D., LL.D., Minister of Education, September 14, 1912."

Following prayer by Rev. W. Leslie Clay, Mr. George Jay, chairman of the board of school trustees, delivered a brief address, introducing Hon. Dr. Young. He recalled that it was just ten years ago since he had had the honor of taking part in the laying of the cornerstone of the present high school building which was then fondly hoped would be sufficient for high school purposes for Victoria for many years. It was a remarkable illustration of the great growth of Victoria and its educational needs that in ten short years the school board has found it imperative to construct a structure of three times the capacity of that which a decade ago was regarded amply sufficient for all needs for years to come. The new structure would prove to be an honor, not only to the architect who planned it and to the members of the school board by whom the work has been advanced, but also to the ratepayers, who have so generously voted the funds whereof the building will be erected and equipped. On behalf of himself and the members of the school board, Mr. Jay welcomed Hon. Dr. Young and expressed the pleasure he and the board members felt at the minister's presence.

Records will be kept

Mr. E. B. Paul, M. A., superintendent of city schools, deposited beneath the stone the box containing records of the occasion, including a copy of the illustrated report of the school trustees on the Victoria public schools, copies of The Daily Colonist and Times of September 14, 1912, and

silver coins of Canada now in circulation.

With a handsome silver trowel, suitably inscribed with a brief record of the circumstances under which it was used, Hon. Dr. Young declared the cornerstone to be well and truly laid, the declaration being accompanied by applause from the spectators.

"Some ten years ago," said Hon. Dr. Young, "a similar ceremony was held in Victoria and the cornerstone of the first high school of the city was laid. I am happy to say that my brother, Judge Young, had the honor of performing the ceremony then. Today I have the honor. The magnificent structure which will adorn this site will strikingly illustrate the remarkable

growth of the city and its school population. The figures prove this fact and I am pleased to be able to state that the government report for the present year will show a greater increase in Victoria and the other centres of the province than in any previous year in the past ten years. If the growth of the school population continues at the present rate of increase this new structure will in ten years' time require to be more than duplicated. Last year there was a ten per cent increase in the school population of the province, which today is approximately 50,000 in number. The distribution of the school population is not even throughout the province and the increase in some localities is less than in the more settled sections, but I am pleased to say that Victoria shows an increase in herself of about twelve per cent. There are at present 471 pupils enrolled upon the school register at present. This does not include those attending the Victoria college and high school. I hope to be able to show by the end of the year an increase of between 500 and 600 in the attendance.

"The educational facilities of Victoria rank second to none in the province and, indeed, in the Dominion. The men who are behind this great work and who are looking for no reward for their great work, have set a grand example."

Tribute to Teachers

Hon. Dr. Young paid a tribute to the excellent work of Mr. Willis, principal of the high school, and his staff, the success which the high school pupils have attained in the past showing the high standard which has been attained and maintained. Lately there had been much talk of the new university. It is the intention of the government to make the University of British Columbia the best institution of its class that it is humanly possible to make it. But in trying to round out the general excellence of the institution, to secure the very best instructors and supply the most adequate facilities the objects aimed at will not be attained unless there is a supply of students of a calibre capable to take advantage of the university education. But in British Columbia no failure will result from that cause with the record which is now being made by its students. While there has been great talk of the real success of the character and ability of the teachers, and it is to this character and ability and to the men behind the educational system that success must be looked for.

"God speed them," concluded Hon. Dr. Young. "May the edifice of which the cornerstone has been laid be a structure of which we may all be justly proud."

The ceremony concluded by the pronouncement of the Benediction by Rev. Hermon Carson, pastor of the Congregational church, and the singing of the National Anthem.

Among those who were present at the ceremony were: Hon. Dr. Young and Mrs. Young, Mr. George Jay and Miss Jay, Trustees P. J. Riddell and Mrs. Riddell, Trustee W. R. Stanland and Mrs.



THE AUTUMN STYLES in Semi-ready Tailoring for men are here for your critical inspection.

The Chief Designer has achieved new honour in their production.

It will give us pleasure to have you look these Garments over now, though you may but wish to know what is the style and fashion for Fall and Winter. There's joy always in seeing and showing artistic conceptions such as the Semi-ready tailors produce.

MEARNS & FULLER

Corner Douglas and View Streets

GREENHILL PARK

A word to the wise is sufficient, and it does not require any great amount of wisdom to appreciate the merits of our proposition.

You have seen full-page ads. in large type proclaiming the so-called desirable qualities of lots in subdivisions many miles away from the business and commercial centres, and upon investigation you find that such advertising methods are resorted to as the only way to dispose of these subdivisions.

This Is Our Proposition

And we base our claim for GREENHILL PARK on the following principles:

1. Land with natural drainage and not swampy and wet in the rainy season gives it additional value.

2. That the larger profits are made by buying in a line of the city's developments in advance of carlines and other improvements.

Just think, GREENHILL PARK is on the three-mile circle, on the Carey Road, within four minutes' walk of the new B. C. Electric Railway line now in the course of construction. Many of the lots are in orchard, others are lightly covered with second growth pines, all are free from rock. The water main runs through the property. Every lot is high and dry, and in the wet weather is not swampy.

PRICES FROM \$500 EACH

Terms: \$50 cash, balance \$50 every three months. Call and see us and let us show you the natural advantages and ideal location of GREENHILL PARK. Exclusive agents,

John A. Turner & Co.

201 Times Block

Stanland, Trustee McIntosh, Aldermen J. W. Dilworth and J. H. Baker, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, Rev. Hermon Carson, Rev. E. G. Miller and Mrs. Miller, Rev. John Robson, Rev. Thomas Green, Rev. F. H. Patt, Supt. E. B. Paul, U. S. Consul Abraham Smith, Mr. R. L. Drury, Mr. and Mrs. William Marchant, Mr. Munro Miller, Mrs. Wood, Mr. Thomas Muirhead, Miss Lawson, Miss E. Wawson, Inspector and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. William Henderson, resident architect of the department of public works, Mr. C. E. Watkins, school architect, Mr. S. J. Willis, M.A., Mr. H. P. Hope, Mr. Frank Andrews, of the high school staff, and many others.

Mayor Beckwith was, much to his regret, unable to be present, this being due solely to the fact that he was unexpectedly detained in the matter of the entertainment of the big party of visiting railway passenger agents.

Booke Harbor Hotel, Open for Guests, September 16. Accommodation for Sportsmen a specialty.

ART AND ECONOMY

IN THE
NEW
BUILDING

Are featured in all our electrical fixtures. Our show of electric light and power apparatus comprises some most artistic creations at prices that will please the most economical. All home owners and home planners should make a point of visiting our new store.

1807

DOUGLAS
STREET

HAWKINS & HAYWARD

Collegiate School

Bookland Avenue - - - - - Victoria, B. C.

Boarding and Day School for Boys. Particular attention given to backward pupils. Also Preparatory Class, conducted separately, for boys of 7 to 10 years of age.

Principal

A. D. MURPHY, B.Sc.

Xmas Term will commence on Tuesday, September 18.

Buy in Beautiful Saanichton

60 Acres, 10 Minutes From
Car Line

This is an unusual opportunity for the man who can handle it; but we must hear right away. The property is practically all cleared, and besides being close to the electric car line it is right alongside the Victoria and Sidney railroad. The much-travelled Saanich road passes the place. Property slopes gradually west to east, and a road can be cut through very easily. Excellent for subdivision. First class terms. We can deliver the title. Price and details on application. It's cheap.

D. LEWIS CO.

117 PEMBERTON BLOCK

Phone 1299.

P. O. Box 987.

"CRAFTSMAN" BUNGALOWS

We have three beautiful and artistic California bungalows, just completed, in Hollywood, two blocks from the sea, and 200 feet from car line. They have full basements, fireplaces, beamed ceilings, built-in buffets and bookcases, paneled diningrooms, natural air coolers, built-in ironing boards and all other conveniences of thoroughly modern bungalows.

Prices are \$500 below market and terms are easy. We guarantee the construction to be first class.

COAST INVESTMENT CO.

"Builders of Craftsman Bungalows"

113 Pemberton Bldg.

Phone 2957.

NEW WESTMINSTER WINS FINAL GAME

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C. Sept. 15.—New Westminster defeated Vancouver here yesterday in the last scheduled league lacrosse game of the season by a score of 9 to 4. The game was fast and clean throughout. Joe LaHly faced off the ball.

CIVILIAN BUTTON SHOOT

The Civilian Rifle Club held their weekly Button Shoot on Clover Point range yesterday afternoon under favorable conditions. T. G. Thomas won the gold button and W. W. Gibson the silver button, and E. Holmes the bronze button.

The scores in detail are as follows:

Class A—	200, 500, 600, Tot.
T. G. Thomas	30 33 31—94
Capt. E. J. Gallop	31 32 29—92
S. Williams	31 35 26—92
W. H. Bailey	29 32 27—88
Class B—	
W. W. Gibson	31 32 30—93
J. Wicks	29 30 29—88
W. Brayshaw	31 30 26—86
E. P. Geiger	28 28 27—77
C. A. Goodwin	28 22 24—74
Class C—	
E. Holmes	25 22 28—75
G. Sheldon Williams	25 28 17—70
E. Satterthwaite	23 23 21—67

Tour for Coast Team

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—A baseball team to be composed largely of Pacific Coast League players, with the addition of a few major league stars,

probably will make a tour of Australia next winter, if the plans of J. Cal Ewing and A. J. C. Kelley, of Sydney, who is also head of the Australian baseball managers, besides being the representative of Hugh McIntosh and the other eight promoters of Australia, materialize. It is planned to take fifteen of the best known players who will consent to make the trip, including two extra pitchers and catchers, who are to be loaned to the Australian clubs in the games. The promoters of the idea intend to sail from this city November 18, and return January 11, games to be played also at Honolulu.

SPORT—Mike Gibbons, Sept. 14.—"Mike" Gibbons, of St. Paul, showed such superiority over Young McCartney, of this city, in their scheduled six-round bout at the National A. C. tonight that the referee stopped the fight. McCartney lay helpless on the floor when the gong sounded: the end of the second round.

Steamship Movements

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 14.—Arrived: Steamers Stratford, Port Blakely; Graywood, Nome City, San Francisco; large American in tow of tug Goliath, Alaska. Sailed: Steamers Unatilla, Tacoma; Dolphin, Humboldt, Skagway; Graywood, Portland; U. S. cableship Burnside, Tacoma.

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 14.—Arrived: Steamer Buckman, Seattle; Montana, San Francisco. Sailed: Tampico, Seattle; Alha, San Francisco.

Sooke Harbor Hotel, Open for Guests, September 14. Accommodation for Sportsmen a specialty.

WARRISTON

A Subdivision sold on such easy terms as to put the price of a lot within the reach of everyone.

The Prices of Lots Are From \$450 to \$1,600

All We Ask Is \$50 Down

And \$15.00 per month, with usual interest. Situated on Glanford Avenue, within three and one-half miles from City Hall, makes it the best investment of any subdivision now on the market.

Car Is at Your Disposal Any Time of the Day

Law, Butler & Bayly

1009 GOVERNMENT STREET

BEAUTIFUL PORTAGE INLET



Charming Waterfront Homesites

THERE ARE MANY SUBDIVISIONS ON THE MARKET, BUT THERE IS ONLY ONE

GROSVENOR PARK

All the advantages of attractive surroundings, beautiful views, grassy lots, shady oak trees that all combine to make this one of Victoria's ideal homesites. Boating, swimming, all the seaside attractions at your own door.

On the Burnside road, just seven minutes from the car line. Each lot has waterfront privileges. Large size lots, 66-foot roads and a public road leading to the waterfront. This is undoubtedly the cheapest property on the market. You will be sorry if you don't see Grosvenor Park, as the lots won't last long.

Our autos are at your service.

**Inside and Waterfront Lots From \$350
to \$750**

**Large Size Waterfront Lots From \$1250
to \$1550**

TERMS—ONE QUARTER CASH, BALANCE 6, 12, 18, 24 MONTHS

CURRIE & POWER

1214 Douglas Street

Phone 1466

STEWART LAND CO., Ltd.

101 and 102 Pemberton Block

Phone 1381

"I Never Knowed Any Good to Come Of A'Watering of Last Year's Crop"

— ADAM BEDE

There is a good wholesome sermon wrapped up in that quotation and there are a great many of us who can benefit if we take to heart the lesson it teaches.

Just about two years ago it was hard work trying to make some people see the possibilities in the districts outside of Victoria's immediate centre.

For example, the Fairfield Estate. Some of our friends thought we were crazy when we bought a block of lots "down in that swamp"—it had always been wet and low-lying and always would be so.

Many of those same people have since bought property there, and in some cases, have built homes on the lots they condemned at that time. Any-way a good big piece of money has been made by those who bought lots there at the start off.

The same thing occurred in connection with parts of Oak Bay and the Fernwood Estate—in fact it is the history of Victoria in general.

And there are plenty of people who are busy lamenting the fact that they didn't buy when they had the opportunity to do so before the improvements sent values up.

Regret for the past is but wasted effort—the thing to do is to look after the present "crop" and bring it along to a successful harvest.

The whole of Vancouver Island is due to receive exploitation and development. There are many points that will in the near future become centres of activity and at which real estate speculation will prove eminently profitable.

Some of these places are entirely new, and every step in the process of town building has yet to be taken—others are older, with the foundations already laid. One of the best of these is NANAIMO—a city already in evidence—turning out tons of "black diamonds" daily and shipping lumber and fish in paying quantities.

Nanaimo Is Getting Ready for a Big Boom

And the opportunity for investment there is similar to that offered in Victoria two or three years ago. We advise you to get in now at Nanaimo, particularly if you missed it here.

Buy a Lot or Two in CARDIFF HEIGHTS, NANAIMO, and Hang On for a Year or Two. You Cannot Help Making a Good Thing Out of Your Investment.

This property should appeal to the man or woman of limited means. It is not a "wild cat" subdivision or "get rich quick" proposition, but the best value today in a close-in residential tract at Nanaimo. The position of this property is good.

CARDIFF HEIGHTS Lots Are Big Ones, Only 1¼ Miles From the Business Center, Adjoining the Recreation Park

They are high and the soil is excellent; some are cleared and some nicely treed.

The Price Is \$3000 Per Lot

Terms: One Third Cash, Balance in 6, 12 and 18 Months

At this price every lot should be sold by October 1, and be good for a substantial increase in value inside of twelve months. This is a conservative estimate, but we know what we are talking about, and developments always send values up. A lot or two in CARDIFF HEIGHTS will prove more satisfactory as a speculative investment than the purchase of lots in "projected" townsites away off in the wilds. And the price is less than people are paying for lots in such places.

Nanaimo IS now and will be MORE so. Remember, we told you so.

Come in Monday and select your lot. We couldn't afford to sell you these lots if they weren't good, and you cannot afford to miss the opportunity to buy.

"Western Lands Limited"

Branch Offices—Oak Bay Ave., N. Douglas St.,
And Pender Street, Vancouver

1201 BROAD STREET
VICTORIA, B. C.

Dynes & Eddington

HIGH-CLASS LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR

Telephone 3983

748 Yates Street

CHARMING EVENING and SEMI-EVENING GOWNS

We are showing several very pretty models in chiffon, ninon, messaline, charmeuse and satin gowns. All the new soft evening shades are represented. A beautiful range of dainty gowns for misses. Our prices range from \$20 to \$75

Our Suit section is represented with all the newest materials for fall and winter. Splendid heavy English and Scotch tweeds in brown, green, grey and heather mixtures, in Norfolk, belted and plain, mannish styles. Prices from \$20 to \$40

Very smart, dressy Suits for afternoon and street wear. Stylish models, including the Robespierre collar and long, square, cut-away coat. Beautiful shades and materials. Prices from \$35 to \$60

Special For Sunday

ESQUIMALT
Grafton Street, nice level lot, 50x117, near the sea \$1050

VICTORIA WEST
We have two of the best Gorge waterfront lots, covered with bearing fruit trees. Price \$6000 and \$3750
Also 104 feet of railway frontage at \$4250

MILLIKEN
Modern 6-roomed house, on Prior Street, lot 61x125, high and dry, with a splendid view \$4750
Two lots, near the Hillside car line, at \$850 and \$800

OAK BAY
100x140 on Poul Bay Road, just off Fort Street \$2200
3 lots, with two frontages on Hamletta Street, each \$1200
Corner Oak Bay Avenue and Olive Drive, 100x120 \$7500
86x110 on a private road at the high end of Saratoga Avenue. This is a beautiful home site \$5000
Central Road, level lot 50x110 \$1300

We Can Arrange Good Terms on Any of the Above.

GENN & HARDIE

Real Estate. Phone 388. 1205 LANGLEY STREET. Insurance.

DEAN OF COLUMBIA IS BACK FROM OLD LAND

During His Sojourn Lost No Opportunity for Voicing the Needs of This Province—All Eyes on B. C.

Very Rev. the Dean of Columbia and Mrs. Doull and family returned to Victoria yesterday afternoon, after an absence of several months in the old country. They were accorded a warm welcome home among those present at the wharf being the Bishop of Columbia, the church wardens, Mr. H. O. Littlefield and Mr. H. H. Woolson; Mr. Lindsey Gresse, chancellor of the diocese, and the following members of the church committee: Messrs. E. B. Taylor, A. J. Dallan, E. H. Hicocks, Eklington, H. S. Crotty, Arthur Gresse and G. Hodgson, and Mr. and Mrs. Harvey and Mrs. Herbert Kent. The returned travelers were driven to the deanery in automobiles, and were welcomed at the gates by the members of the cathedral branch of the Women's Auxiliary, the vice-president of which, Mrs. E. H. Hicocks, presented Mrs. Doull with a beautiful bouquet of pink carnations tied with old rose satin ribbon, the color of the cathedral branch. The ladies of the auxiliary, headed by Mrs. Roper, also set the deanery in readiness, the rooms of which were brightly decorated with flowers. Both the dean and Mrs. Doull were greatly touched with the warmth of their reception, and said how glad they were to be in Victoria once more.

In the course of an interview with The Colonist last evening the dean gave an interesting account of his sojourn in the old country. Although on a holiday he did a fair amount of public speaking, voicing the needs of British Columbia as only those actually on the spot are competent to do. He spoke at the annual meeting of the B. C. Church Aid Society, which was held at the Church House, Westminster, in July, and at which Bishop Perrin also spoke. The Bishop of London, whose interest in Western Canada is well known, took the chair and the agent-general, Hon. J. H. Turner, was among those present. He also preached in Yorkminster and in the parish church of Leeds, where he held a curacy over twelve years ago.

"All Eyes on B. C."

"A tremendous interest is being taken in British Columbia by people in the old country," stated the dean. "The whole eyes of the Motherland are centered on this province, and wherever I went I was besieged by people who wanted to know all about the country."

Referring to the spiritual conditions in England, he gave it as his opinion that there had never been a time when

the church had been more keen on its work than at the present time. "Some say that the church is losing its grip in England," said the dean, "but it is not true. The winning process is going on, undoubtedly, and those who attended church in the past merely as a matter of convention, are dropping out, but the people who really care are much more deeply in earnest than ever before in the history of the church. The church has a tremendously strong hold. This was proved at the recent elections, for as pointed out by the Dean of Manchester in his lecture, 'The Times, the Welsh Disestablishment Bill is playing a large part in the defeat of the present government.'"

Intense sympathy had been shown by the leaders of the church for the laboring classes. He himself had been present at a meeting of the Representative Church Council, which was a joint gathering of the different houses of the convocations of Canterbury and York, when debates were held on the great day on the labor unrest, with particular reference to the strike. The leading speakers included men like the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Winchester and the Dean of Worcester, all of whom spoke very strongly in favor of the laboring classes, the prevailing feeling being that they really were underpaid, considering the tremendous increase in the cost of living.

Both the British Columbia Church Aid Society and the Archbishop's Western Canada Fund had been particularly successful in raising money, but they had not been so successful in obtaining the living agents, which was partly due to the dearth of men at home, for the mother church in England was suffering from a lack of candidates for Holy orders.

Referring to the recent visit of Premier Borden to England the dean remarked that he had made a great impression upon the people in the old land, and he thought, that on his return he had given the best message to the people of Canada ever given by anyone returning from the old land.

In concluding the interview the dean said how touched both he and Mrs. Doull had been by the warmth of their welcome home, particularly by the large attendance at the afternoon service, which was the first service at which he officiated. The dean will occupy the pulpit at Christ church cathedral this morning.

YOUTHFUL BANDITS

Whole Russian District Terrorized by Band of Boys

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 12.—A band of marauders that had terrorized the province of Harkoff has been tracked to its lair—a cave in the depths of a forest, and found to be all boys under twenty. The chief, Ivan Bortoff, eighteen years old, had modelled his life on that of the famous brigand, Selim Khan, whose exploits made him feared throughout the Caucasus.

Selim Khan junior and his followers are now in prison, and efforts are being made to restore the booty found in their possession to the rightful owners.

Aviator's Injuries

LEETONIA, Ohio, Sept. 14.—John St. Clair, a Boston aviator, fell while making an exhibition flight here today and alighted on a naked electric wire carrying 2200 volts. The wire broke, but he was severely injured.

Donations Acknowledged

The officers, matron and committee of the W. C. T. U. home desire to express sincere thanks to the many kind friends for their generous contributions at the pound party which they gratefully acknowledge as follows.

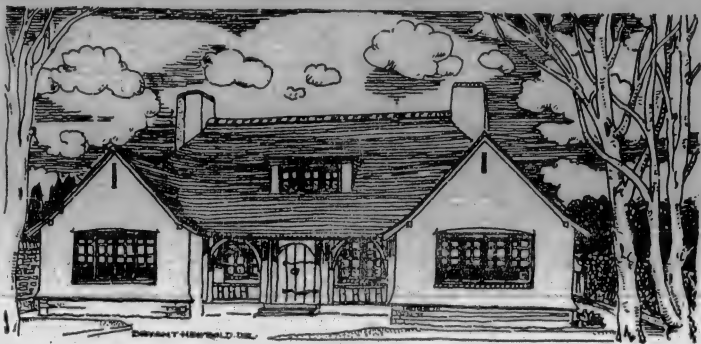
Cash.
Mrs. Griffiths Hughes, Mrs. Sayward, Mrs. F. G. Hall, Mrs. E. A. Lewis, Mrs. Geo. Fowell, Mrs. S. J. Helmcken, Mrs. W. Higgins, Mrs. McTavish, Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. Ralph, Mrs. Sylvester, Mrs. McNaughton, Mrs. McCarter, Mrs. Leslie Chay, Mrs. Wm. Grant, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Dundas, Mrs. Meaton, Miss Smith, Mrs. Crump, Mrs. Carme, Mrs. Morrison, A. Friend, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. R. S. Thompson, Mrs. J. W. Williams, Mrs. J. H. Laist, Mrs. G. D. Christie, Mrs. Viewfrey, Mrs. Vigellus, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Wellwood, Mrs. Gill, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Saunderson, Mrs. Menzies, Mrs. R. Eskine, Miss Battie, A. Friend, Mrs. Peter Wilson.

Groceries and other useful articles.
Mrs. Crawford, Mr. McCulloch, Mrs. D. Spencer, Sr., Mrs. A. Lee, Mrs. G. Fowell, Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. F. Grant, Mrs. J. Cochrane, Mrs. J. Heritage, Mrs. J. W. Tondray, Mrs. A. Toller, Mrs. McGuffie, Mrs. Munie, Miss Ward, Mrs. J. Cochrane, T. A. Williams, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. W. H. Wilkerson, Mrs. Dr. Humbert, Mrs. Lovett, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. E. G. Mead, Mrs. David Miller, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Atkinson, Miss Madgeoch, Mrs. Norman, Mrs. Burkholder, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Harold Grant, Mrs. Heuseroff, Mrs. Cullum, Mrs. Hae, Mrs. McClure, Mrs. Hundroff, Mrs. H. M. Mitchell, Mrs. Wilmet, Mrs. Harkness, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Pedder, Mrs. Cranch, Mrs. Clubb, Mrs. Rockett, Mrs. Dennist, Mrs. Eshline, Miss Battie, A. Friend, Mrs. Nicholas, Mrs. W. B. Parsons, Mrs. S. Brooker, Mrs. W. H. Parsons, Mrs. W. Wilson, Mrs. E. A. Mitchell, Mrs. Lake, Mrs. Bralk, Mrs. Rickells, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Gould, Mrs. McKinnon, Mrs. Pickett, Mrs. Gillespie, Miss Bradshaw, Mrs. Wm. C. Voe, Mrs. Scaplin, Mrs. Tite, Mrs. Pickard, Mrs. Doanville, Mrs. Shakespeare, Mrs. Templeman, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Gill, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. W. V. Wilson, Mrs. Summons, Mrs. Capt. Kenney, Mrs. G. A. B. Hall, Miss Pool, Mrs. Meaton, Miss Copeland.

S. P. C. A. cases of cruelty. Phone Inspector Russell, 1921 secretary's phone L-1733.

You can deposit your money at 4 per cent interest with the B. C. Permanent Loan Company and be able to withdraw the total amount or any portion thereof without notice. Cheques are supplied to such depositors. Paid up capital over \$1,000,000, assets over \$2,000,000. Branch office, 1216 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

G. T. P. alternates to Seattle, Sundays and Wednesdays, to Vancouver, Mondays and Thursdays. Sailings, 10 a. m.



We Will Build This House

On Very Easy Terms For \$3,000 On Very Easy Terms

INVESTMENT

British Canadian Home Builders, Ltd., shares at \$1.15 offer a high-class investment, paying 10 per cent. per annum, and may be purchased on easy terms—10 per cent cash and 5 per cent monthly.

SHARES APPLY ON A HOME

Shares of British Canadian Home Builders, Ltd., partly or fully paid, can be applied at the market price at any time as part payment for a home, or in the purchase of any of the company's property, by arrangement with Security Underwriters, Ltd.

DIVIDEND

We will pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum this month. Send for prospectus and free indexed map.



Trounce Alley

Phone 3231

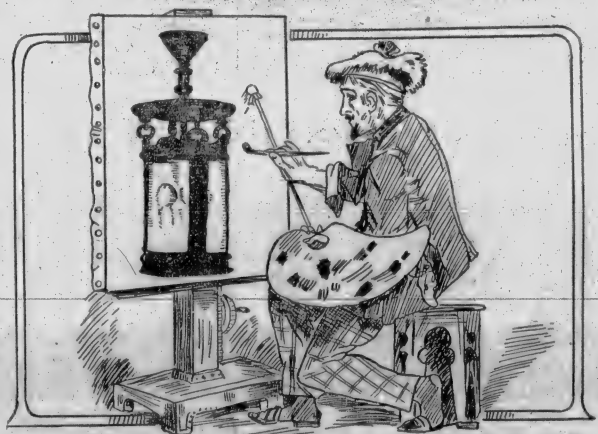
ERNEST KENNEDY, Managing Director

"The modern electric shop"

Designers of Electric Fixtures

While we at all times carry in stock very complete lines of the most up-to-date and exclusive Electric Fixtures, our designer is prepared to submit free of charge, Drawings of original ideas which perhaps would more particularly suit your individual requirement.

We should be glad to be favored with a phone order to call upon you at your convenience.



Creech-Hughes Electric Co.

1103 Douglas Street, next Corner Fort.

Phone 466.

THE MONEY-SAVING HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE SALE

Means much to you. About \$3.33 will buy goods at this sale that \$5.00 would ordinarily buy. Aren't you looking for such savings as this?

A FEW OF THE REDUCTIONS FOR MONDAY

Carving Sets, hall marked silver mounted. Regular \$3. Sale price \$2	Dinner Knives, celluloid handles. Regular \$4. Sale price, dozen \$3.25
Carving Sets, hall marked silver mounted. Regular \$3. Sale price \$3.75	Sheffield Steel Dinner Knives, bone handles. Sale price, dozen \$2.50
Knives and Forks, heavy plated, in case, 6 pairs. Sale price \$1	Kitchen Knives and Forks. Sale price, 2 pair 25c
Nickel-Plated Dessert Knives. Regular \$2.50. Sale price \$2	Butcher Knives, best steel. Sale price 20c
All-Steel Knives and Forks. Regular \$3. Sale price \$2	French Cook Knives. Regular \$7.50. Sale price \$1

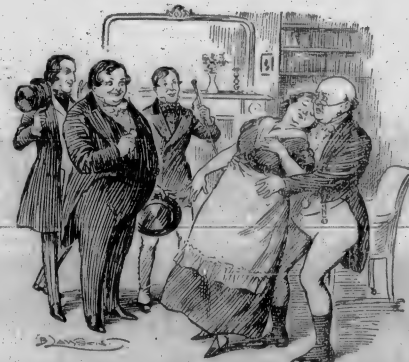
HALLIDAY, CLYDE & CO.

558 Johnson Street

STOVES, RANGES, HARDWARE, Etc.

Phone 855

Poor Mr. Pickwick!



PICKWICK PAPERS, CHAP. III. "MR. BARDSELL HAD PAINTED IN MR. PICKWICK'S ARMS."

He was always getting into hot water through his bigheartedness and trustful disposition. Here we see the artful Widow Bardell a-faint in P.'s arms just as his friends arrive. The suit of Bardell versus Pickwick which followed, cost the poor man a pretty penny. Many of us lose in this old world through being too trustful. Some of us buy clothes because the salesman tells us they are so-and-so, and we pay a stiff price willingly, only to learn, too late our mistake. One bit of advice: Buy "PROPER CLOTHES," made right, of right cloth, at the right price and backed by a double guarantee. New fall models in now. See them tomorrow.



"You'll Like Our Clothes"—Rgd.

Opposite the Post Office

Look Here! Just See What a Beautiful Lot You Can
Get for From \$250 to \$500 in

"BONNYVALE"

And the Terms Are Only 25 Per Cent Cash and \$10 a Month

You don't have to tie up a large sum of ready cash to own a lot that will be worth twice as much in a few months, when you buy in "Bonnyvale." This property is just as valuable and just as well situated, has just as many advantages and just as good a view as other properties whose prices are far higher and whose terms are far harder. "Bonnyvale" will make you good profits if you get in now. And, even if you fear that property won't advance, even if you are a "Doubting Thomas," you can have a bigger chance to win for less money in "Bonnyvale" than in nine-tenths of the properties now selling.

"Bonnyvale" is orchard property of the kind that makes good homesites. It lies near the city in a district that is growing fast right now. It commands an excellent view, taking in Cedar Hill and Mt. Tolmie. But it has advantages that make it worth while even if there was no view to speak of. It is good, clean property; the lots are generous in size; the streets are well laid out; development is going on all around, and the prices and terms place the lots within reach of everyone who wants to own a bit of good Victoria property that is certain to increase in value quickly. No one can make a mistake in buying a lot or two in "Bonnyvale" now while the conditions are so easy.

Say, Let Us
Show You
How Good
This
"Bonnyvale"
Is—We'll
Take You
Out
Tomorrow



Don't Just
Think, "Oh
It Can't be
Any Good at
That Price,"
and Pass It
Up. Be Fair.
See It.

If You Want to Know More About "Bonnyvale" Glance Over These Brevities

Close to Mt. Tolmie car line.
B. C. Electric surveys within block
of property.
School 200 yards from property.

Close to "Uplands" and Cadboro
Bay.
In network of the best roads.
One fine residence already built.

Part of property now in orchard.
Excellent arable soil.
Pure water in abundance.
All lots cleared.

All lots free from rock.
All lots generous in size.
Surrounding property well built up.
Only ½ mile from sea.

Give Us a Fair Chance—Let Us Take You to See This Low-Price, High-Grade Property—
Motors Any Time to Suit Your Convenience and Everybody Welcome.

OFFICE OPEN EVENINGS

HOMEBUILDERS INVESTMENT COMPANY, LTD.

Phone 1769

734 FORT STREET

P. O. Box 1527

MOTORS DAILY

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Use Coupon

Homebuilders Investment Co.,
Limited,
734 Fort Street,
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Please give me details of
"Bonnyvale" without obligat-
ing me.
Name
Address

COMOX

Is growing fast; new settlers come in every boat; we have invested largely, and can satisfy your wants in large or small acreage, for fruit, market gardening, or a ready-made poultry ranch.

Come and See
A pretty bungalow and poultry houses we have just finished and sold with 10 acres for \$2,500, and let us build for you on easy terms.

Don't Delay
The C. P. R. and C. N. R. will soon be here, when prices will jump.

BRITISH COLUMBIA INVESTMENTS

Courtenay, V.I., B.C.

LARGE LOT

MODERN HOUSE
HANDSOMELY
FURNISHED
GREAT BARGAIN

For a few days at offer a six-roomed house, fitted with furnace, situated on a lot 64x120, completely furnished, principally English walnut, with a piano and organ.

The property is a short distance from Oak Bay ave., on Davie street, and is an especially fine bargain.

The Price is \$6000

On terms of \$2250 cash and 6, 12 and 18 months

For further particulars, apply to

L. H. Ellis

Room 6, Moody Block
Phone 940

Exhibition Week Is Near

Soon Victoria's Annual Fair will be in full swing, and the prospects are that it will be a record breaker in point of attendance and class of entertainment.

24th to 28th Insts. Are the Dates

Horse Show, Horse Races, Dog and Cat Shows, Acrobatic Performances are some of the features announced. The Educational Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock, etc., will be exceptionally fine.

Friday will be a public school holiday, when the children will be admitted free of charge.

General Admission, 50c
Children, 25c

B. C. Agricultural Association

Phone 2344
GEORGE SANGSTER,
Secretary.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

For ground floor work, real estate salesmen that have and can make good. One of the best selling propositions in Victoria today.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES CO., LTD.
1224 Douglas St.

Oak Bay Home

An attractive five-roomed bungalow, half a block from the car. Large lot with nice oak trees.

PRICES \$4000
\$1200 Cash, balance easy.

Lipscombe & Taylor
514 Bayview Bldg.

WEEK GAINING ON "HAP" MYERS

Spokane First Baseman Has Enough Honors in Base Stealing and Run Getting—Bill James Leading Pitcher

Spokane has a new candidate for the Northwestern League batting honors in "Chick" Hartley, the Philadelphia policeman, who is banging the ball away at a .400 clip. Wilson, the silent Seattle outfielder, hangs on to his average for dear life, and both are pretty likely to have a better figure when the season is done than Harry Meek, the curly-haired Victoria backstop.

The race for the real home's continues between Myers and Meek, but the Victorian gained a point or two on his Spokane rival in the last week. Hap will have to hit 'em like sin if he catches Meek before September 29.

Myers has honors enough in the run getting and base stealing line, having put his total of runs at 107, his swiped sacks at 37, within the last seven days. Hap's total included only the last Monday game at Portland and those who are particularly interested can check up and see if, by this time, he has passed the 100 mark. He only needs to make 106 to set a new record for all organized ball for 15 years.

McDowell is sitting a little. Kennedy stands pat. Neighbors has gained a bit and "Dutch" Altman has all coming up by leaps and bounds lately. Bennett and Cruikshank have slumped considerably.

Seattle holds her same marginal one-point lead over Spokane for team batting. The Indians now have a total of 224 stolen bases and have a clutch on passing that New York Giant record of 1911.

Spokane's fielding is the most significant thing about her team play for some wise bugs think the Indians throw away about as many runs by risky base running as they negotiate on base running pure and simple. The Indians' defence has been superb all season. Myers, Cartwright, Altman and Conney form probably the strongest defensive infield in the history of the league.

Bill James stands head and shoulders "on the dope" just as he does physically, above all other pitchers in the league. Look at that strikethrough column. Myers has dropped to third place. Thompson, of Seattle, has been coming up fast. Metkile looks like the poorest pitcher in the circuit in this table, but he isn't, not by a jugful. Figures lie here.

The individual batting averages this week include every ball player holding a regular job on a Northwestern League team at the present time and exclude all those disposed of. They also exclude pitchers batting below .200.

Individual Batting	A.B.	R.	H.	Ave.
Hartley, Spokane	31	16	38	.407
Wilson, Seattle	142	23	59	.352
Meek, Victoria	487	87	144	.334
Myers, Spokane	537	107	173	.322
McDowell, Portland	361	89	96	.275
Schneider, Seattle	88	11	26	.293
Kennedy, Victoria	486	77	149	.307
Neighbors, Tacoma	262	21	71	.289
Altman, Spokane	569	100	169	.298
Bennett, Vancouver	379	55	107	.289
Cruikshank, Portland	379	55	107	.289
Doty, Portland	379	55	107	.289
Weed, Victoria	520	69	160	.288
Lalanga, Tacoma	234	22	64	.273
Mann, Seattle	542	85	156	.288
Frisk, Vancouver	627	92	180	.286
Metkile, Spokane	508	70	143	.282
Strait, Seattle	467	80	127	.270
Hunt, Tacoma	202	19	56	.277
Fewell, Spokane	232	33	71	.278
Jackson, Seattle	240	42	66	.275
Shaw, Seattle	621	76	142	.278
Kipperi, Vancouver	508	70	143	.278
Fullerton, Seattle	176	26	48	.275
Gordon, Spokane	85	12	23	.271
Lynch, Tacoma	562	70	163	.278
Speas, Portland	473	71	108	.275
Byram, Vancouver	56	3	10	.268
Callahan, Portland	15	0	4	.267
Devost, Spokane	348	44	92	.265
Clemenson, Victoria	226	36	60	.264
Nill, Seattle	446	58	124	.264
James (Bill), Seattle	109	10	28	.264
Fries, Portland	569	66	150	.264
James (Bob), Van.	550	57	136	.262
Eastley, Portland	122	18	31	.262
Yobe, Victoria	856	72	146	.261
Cartwright, Spokane	481	47	124	.258
Burch, Portland	89	10	23	.255
Lewis, Vancouver	329	32	86	.256
Conney, Spokane	525	88	128	.258
Goodman, Vancouver	190	18	48	.258
Williams, Portland	430	46	109	.252
Mahoney, Portland	231	25	58	.251
Whaling, Seattle	391	48	98	.251
Stadlie, Tacoma	276	47	69	.250
Helderman, Tacoma	212	31	52	.250
Moran, Seattle	492	64	107	.248
McMullen, Tacoma	404	62	99	.245
Strand, Spokane	41	6	10	.244
Scharrer, Vancouver	423	47	99	.242
Brinker, Vancouver	332	49	80	.242
Chick, Tacoma	432	50	96	.239
Johnson, Spokane	280	35	67	.239
Kellar, Victoria	631	69	124	.238
Brooks, Victoria	367	33	76	.232
Cottrill, Portland	467	49	108	.231
Ostliek, Spokane	196	20	46	.230
Raymond, Seattle	581	74	122	.229
Clark, Vancouver	71	11	21	.227
Concannon, Tacoma	86	6	19	.224
Steiger, Portland	80	8	11	.220
Crittenden, Tacoma	242	14	38	.219
Wally, Seattle	108	16	22	.214
Jensen, Tacoma	160	24	34	.213
Rawlings, Victoria	517	59	109	.211
Belford, Tacoma	77	6	16	.208
Cates, Vancouver	238	28	49	.204
Willis, Vancouver	73	8	15	.205
Gervais, Vancouver	98	4	20	.204
Regulveda, Vancouver	235	26	48	.200
Thompson, Seattle	82	12	17	.200
Harmon, Victoria	35	3	5	.200
Churchill, Tacoma	26	4	4	.200
Harris, Portland	80	11	17	.197

The Team Records	A.B.	R.	H.	Ave.
Seattle	4721	688	1233	.261
Spokane	4788	611	1215	.250
Tacoma	4770	603	1214	.264
Vancouver	4538	631	1221	.261
Portland	4750	586	1180	.250
Victoria	4836	593	1181	.244
Pielding	P.O.	A.	E.	Ave. D.P.
Spokane	3334	1962	252	.259

A. D. MALET & Co.
403-4 Central Building

Always Hammering
Away on Sales.

While visiting this section tomorrow look at the second house below McNeil on Hampshire Road south side. New 6-roomed bungalow, on lot 50x120 with fruit trees, etc., all modern, cement basement, well built, exterior finish new style stucco cement. The price is very reasonable.

\$4200

First cash payment only \$750, balance to suit purchaser.

Three Great Bargains

THAT CANNOT BE EQUALLED

Six Roomed House With Eight Lots

60x120, close to Carey road, within two and a half mile circle for

Only \$7,500

The house is only about two years old, is well built, and commands a magnificent view. All the lots are high and have city water laid on. The adjoining lots are held at \$1,100 each. The terms are exceptionally easy, only \$1,500 cash and balance may be arranged so that no further payment is necessary for two years.

Two Homes in Oak Bay District

A SEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE, well built and finished with cement foundation. On lot 45x128. Terms to arrange... **\$5,500**

A SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, all modern conveniences, well finished and burlapped. Basement can be used as garage. Lot 30x120. \$700 cash, balance \$25 per month. Price only... **\$4,400**

The Best Investment in Oak Bay

120x120 feet, fronting right on Oak Bay avenue. This is a very attractive buy and ought to sell on sight. Cash, \$2,685. Price only... **\$7,550**

HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.

635 Fort Street

64 ACRES

Subdivided Into Blocks of 8 and 10 Acres
Adjoining Hatley Park
8 MILES FROM THE CITY

Either as an investment or for speculation there is nothing better on the market today. Would make ideal chicken ranches.

Prices From \$250 to \$375 Per Acre
ON VERY EASY TERMS

Call and see us at once about this. It won't last long

WE HAVE EXCLUSIVE SALE

EMILY & GILLILAND

Phone 3218

704 Yates Street

All Who Are Interested in the Tendencies of Fall Fashions Will Find the Displays of Ready-to-Wear Apparel at This Store a Treat to See

Some Strong Values in Boys' Sweaters GOOD FOR SCHOOL WEAR AND WILL GIVE SATISFACTION



The Monarch Knit
ESTABLISHED
1870
CANADA
NEW YORK

BECAUSE they are warm and comfortable garments that have endless wear in them, are light, fit so snugly and have an attractive appearance.

These are features that will make the boy proud of his sweater and assure parents that the garment will render its full value in hard service.

Boys' Worsted Sweaters made in the button on the shoulder style, and are to be had in colors blue, cardinal and light grey. They are imported garments and come in a honeycomb knit. Small sizes are marked at only 50c and medium sizes are a bargain at **75c**

Heavily Knitted Sweaters made in a honeycomb knit from good worsted are here in all sizes. They come in colors grey and blue, trimmed with a red striped collar, and are well finished garments. Price each only **75c**

Imported Sweaters for Boys, made of a navy blue worsted of excellent quality. These sweaters will stand all kinds of wear. Either the pull-over-the-head style or the style that buttons on the shoulder are to be had. All sizes from 22 to 32 are to be had. Priced from 70c each up to **\$1.25**

Flannel Shirts for the Boy. These are made of a good striped flannel and are to be had with or without collars attached. All sizes are to be had at **85c**

Women's Aprons for Special Occasions and Every Day Service

QUALITIES THAT MAKE GOOD AT PRICES THAT PLEASE

BELOW we have attempted to describe in brief a few of the many desirable lines that are to be had in this department today. Cold type is a poor conveyor to the mind of the neat or beautiful appearance of these garments, their fine quality of texture, the neat manner in which they are made and finished, and the hundred and one other interesting details that a woman looks for when she is out to buy goods of this nature.

Let us show these interesting lines to you, you'll be pleasantly surprised at the values they represent.

Nurses' Aprons of an extra large size, made of a good linen, have two pockets and are finished with a six-inch hem, are marked at only **75c**

Nurses' Aprons made of a good quality of white linen and finished with a hemstitched pocket and hem, is a great value at **60c**

Nurses' Aprons made of white linen are to be had in large sizes. These are a very special value at only **35c**

Holland Aprons of an extra good quality are to be had in large sizes. For such a small price these are a value that has no equal. Price **75c**

Overall Aprons are here in dark prints and are made in the Mother Hubbard style, are to be had at each **75c**

Holland Aprons, with or without bibs, come in large sizes. Price only **50c**

Overall Aprons made of fancy materials are to be had in a variety of styles. Plain materials are to be had if you prefer them, and you'll find them all to be excellent values at **\$1.25**

Tan Aprons made of fine lawn and finished with a wide frill of the same material, also other styles with a bib. Your choice from a good assortment for **25c**

Tan Aprons made of a fine lawn and finished with a hemstitched frill, or with a fancy bib, are marked as low as **35c**

Tan Aprons made of a good quality of fine lawn and finished with a frill of embroidery, is a dainty garment that sells at **50c**

Loose Leaf Albums

INCLUDING Scrap Books, Post Card and Snap-Shot Albums. These albums come to us from the well-known Ideal Specialty Co., Chicago. You will agree with us when you see them that for value and finish they are unequalled. Any of these albums, at a very small cost for extra leaves, can be extended to hold nearly double.

Scrap Albums, \$2.00, \$1.25 and **75c**

Post Card Albums, \$3.00, \$2.00, \$1.50, ... **75c**

Snap-Shot Albums, \$2.25, \$2.25, \$1.00, ... **75c**

Table Cutlery Attractively Priced

OUR Cutlery is all Standard brands and can be thoroughly relied upon for quality and finish. We carry full lines of such famous makers as McLaughlin, Clark & Co., 1847 Rogers, Robinson & Oates, Sheffield, etc.

Teaspoons, per dozen, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$1.00, 75c and **50c**

Dessert Spoons, per dozen, \$6.50, \$6.00, \$4.50, \$3.50 and **\$1.75**

Table Spoons, per dozen, \$7.50 to **\$2.50**

Dessert Forks, per dozen, \$6.75, \$6.00, \$5.50, \$4.00, \$2.00 and **\$1.50**

Table Forks, per dozen, \$7.50, \$6.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 and **\$2.00**

Ivory Handle Knives, in table and dessert size, from, per dozen, \$7.50 down to **\$2.00**



Items That Will Interest All Housekeepers

THE STAPLE DEPARTMENT NEWS

THE practiced shopper who has learned to recognize values and to appreciate the benefit of buying goods that stand well in the front rank for quality, will find that the following items will give her perfect satisfaction.

You can't judge "Spencer Values" by the price of the goods; you must see them, handle them and test them in any way in which you usually discriminate between various qualities to find out their true worth.

Full Sized Sheets. When we say full sized sheets, we mean a sheet measuring 27 3/4 yards. Here is a special lot of 50 pairs that are really worth \$1.50, and are neatly finished, that will be sold on Monday. **\$1.25**

White Wool Blankets. These are full sized blankets and are a quality that we have sold hundreds of pairs of this season and have not had a single complaint. This is good evidence of their satisfying qualities, and justifies our statement that they are the best value to be had at the price. Worth \$4.75, but selling at **\$3.75**

Grey Blankets. An excellent wearing quality and a size suitable for three-quarter beds. Is here at, per pair **\$2.50**

MORE NEW GOODS HAVE ARRIVED IN THE

Dress Goods Department

AND they are just as interesting as dressgoods can be to the woman who is planning to have new garments made for the fall.

From the immense range of materials, patterns and colorings that can be spread before you, at this store, it should be an easy matter to find just the material you like best, and shopping should prove an interesting occupation. Here are some of the leading items:

Kopasok Suiting is a strong material, 40 inches wide and comes in colors tan, brown and blues. Per yard only **\$1.00**

Striped Suitings come in dark greys, light greys, navys, and browns. They are 42 inches wide and are a good investment at, per yard **\$1.00**

Tweed Suitings come in fancy mixtures of browns and greens, are 40 inches wide and are a tempting value at, per yard **\$1.00**

Tweed Suitings in mixtures of browns and greens, are 42 inches wide and are as good as you can wish them to be, for, per yard **\$1.25**

Serge Dresses for the Little Girls AND YOU'LL NOT OBJECT TO THE PRICE

NAVY, cardinal, browns, greens and shepherd's checks are the colors in which these smart little garments are to be had. They are made up in styles that are really pleasing, are to be had in sizes to fit the average girl from 2 to 14 years, and are trimmed with neat braids, bands of plain silk, bands of materials, buttons and embroideries.

Sailor styles and a semi-sailor style with a one-sided effect are very popular lines and are well represented in this showing. They are a serviceable and inexpensive dress that is very attractive and well suited for school wear.

SIZES FOR CHILDREN 2, 4 AND 6 YEARS OLD.

PRICE \$1.75—FOR GIRLS FROM 6 TO 14

YEARS OLD, FROM \$2.00 TO \$6.75

Favored Fashions for Fall. News of Special Interest to Most Women



Suit Styles

DAME FASHION has decreed that the coats shall be from 32 to 34 inches long, in the tailored style, and those of fancy suits a little longer if the style requires it.

Plain tailored costumes are the most favored for fall, in fact nine women out of ten prefer them. No doubt it is the graceful lines and their rich appearance that has made them so popular.

The coats are occasionally slightly cut away in front, and not a bit of trimming of any kind, save buttons, adorn them in most cases. A few of the latest are bound with silk braid, and have vest effects of the same or different materials.

Skirts are straight and average from two to two and one-half yards wide, according to the hip measurement. Pleats are coming into favor again, although they do not change the lines in the least, but kick out slightly as the wearer walks.

Side pleats across the back are fashionable, though more are shown with what are known as "kick pleats" stitched to within a few inches of the hem.

Navy blue, brown and taupe, as well as two-tone whipcords, are the leading shades, and various materials are to be had.

You choose from the world's best productions when you make your choice from the stock at the "Spencer Store," and you can depend on seeing the very latest models from the fashion centres in our show rooms.

You are invited to inspect these models at your leisure, and you'll find the prices well within your reach.

Silk Waists You'll Find a Pleasure to Wear

BEAUTIFULLY designed and well made waists are a pleasure to wear. In fact the pleasure that is derived from a garment that fits your figure well, is a color or a combination of colors that suit you, and is designed in a pleasing manner, cannot be overestimated.

However, such garments are rarely to be had at easy prices, but the present showing in this department is an exception to the rule. For variety of design, beautiful colors, dainty trimmings and other qualifications that help to make a silk waist pleasing, this showing has never had its equal in this store.

They are the pick of the world's best styles. Our buyers have searched far and wide to secure them, and we have every reason to believe that their time has been well spent. Detailed description of this variety of charming garment is out of the question here—we could not do them justice—but we invite you to inspect them at close range and at your leisure.

PRICES FROM \$3.50 TO \$9.50



Gloves That You Can Take a Delight In

BECAUSE they are such a fine quality, are so stylish and durable that your delight in them is of a lasting nature. To buy a pair is to spend a little money well, and as gloves are a small but very important part of a woman's attire, it pays to investigate the merits of the various makes that are now on the market.

Here are a few lines that will stand critical investigation.

Perrin's Marchioness Glove Kid Gloves are to be had in all the newest colors and in all sizes. This is by far the best glove that is to be procured at the moment. Per pair only **\$1.00**

Dogskin Gloves. The famous Perrin's make, 1-clasp length and in tan color only, is marked at only \$1.00 and **\$1.25**

Glove Kid Gloves. These are the well-known and dependable Trefousse Dorothy brand, and are to be had in a fine range of colors. They are 2-clasp length, and are good values at, per pair **\$1.50**

Trefousse Dorothy Suède Glove are to be had in colors black, brown and grey. All sizes are here, and you'll consider them to be good value at, per pair **\$1.50**

French Kid Gloves, 16-button length. A very special value at **\$2.50**

French Kid Gloves, glace white, and 20-button length. Per pair **\$3.00**

White Dorothy Trefousse Glove Kid Gloves, 15-button length, are marked at only **\$2.50**

Dorothy Trefousse White Glove Kid Gloves, 16-button length, are a bargain at **\$3.25**

Dorothy Trefousse White Glove Kid Gloves, 20-button length, can be had at the modest price of **\$4.00**

San Remo Suède Glove, the well known Trefousse make, are to be had in colors black and white, and are 18-button length. Per pair **\$3.00**

The "Kaiser" Silk Glove are a treat to wear. They are so perfectly finished, are so handsome and are of such fine quality that they have won universal favor. Black, white, cream, sky and pink are the colors, and you can have either 16 or 20-button length. Per pair, \$1.25 and **\$1.75**

Nottingham Lace Curtains

COSTING ONLY \$1.50 A PAIR

Is one of the special offers that is being made in the Drapery Department for Monday's shoppers. There are 115 pairs of these curtains to be sold, but they are such an excellent quality—price being considered—that they are sure to sell out rapidly.

They are 50 inches wide, are finished with lockstitched edges, which makes them stronger and better able to stand the laundry processes, and come in fine lace patterns.

Some of them have plain centres and hand-some borders, and others are all-over patterns in choice scroll patterns. They are three yards long and are to be had in white only. Per pair **\$1.50**.

Men's Sweaters EXCELLENT VALUES

BING made of a heavy wool mixture, these garments are both warm and durable. They are fitted with military collars and colors grey, blue, brown and khaki are to be had.

Just the style of garment that men of medium stature will find to be of great service, as soon as the cooler weather commences. Only medium sizes are to be had, and the price is small when compared with the value of the garment. Price each **\$2.00** and **\$1.50**.

Inlaid Linoleums and Brussels Squares

YOUR MONEY GOES A LONG WAY IN THESE LINES

INLAID LINOLEUM

FOR all places where there is a great deal of wear there is no floor covering that can go one better than this material and come within an easy price.

Here are 200 yards of Scotch Inlaid Linoleum that is 2 yards wide and a good, heavy quality. Floral, block and the patterns are to be had in either light or dark colors, and as the pattern is all the way through to the background alike, it never wears out, and always retains its new and pleasing appearance. Per square yard on Monday only **85c**.

BRUSSELS CARPET SQUARES

Only 28 Carpets in this lot, and although we have marked them at a comparatively small price, they are a dependable quality.

All have interwoven borders and fancy scroll centres, and come in self-toned greens and blues, or in combination colors. Size 2 x 4 yards, are closely woven, are a hard wearing quality and have a hard finished surface. Price on Monday only **\$20.00**.

Queen Quality SHOE

Are Full of Comfort and Satisfaction



THAT they are a little more expensive than the average shoe is a fact, still they are worth all you pay for them, and then some.

It is the fine materials and the skillful workmanship—plain to be seen in every pair—that makes them the favorite with all women who have once tried them and know their value. More comfort, more wear, more satisfaction, and a decided pleasure every time you wear them are the features that more than offset the slightly higher price.

Black Suède Button Boots are to be had with cravenette or Hussar tops, and this popular line will sell rapidly at, per pair **\$6.00**

Tan Boots will be more popular than ever this season, and here is an almost endless assortment to choose from. The styles are right up to date, and you can't wish for better values.

Grey Suède Button Boots are an entirely new line and are fine values at, per pair **\$6.50**

Gun Metal Boots will be very popular, in fact a strong favorite. It is their special weather-resisting qualities and the neat appearance that brought them to the front in the opinion of all women who are looking for really serviceable shoes. Many different lasts to choose from, and you can depend on securing a perfect fitting shoe.

David Spencer, Limited



Pemberton Hatchery, Lillooet District

The Work of a Fraser River Salmon Cannery

TO the person who has tasted the contents of a can of salmon—and who that has picniced in any part of the east has not?—the processes necessary to making the delicacy available to the eater thousands of miles away from the home of the salmon, and maybe years after it has been caught, must awaken some interest in the most prosaic.

In the Old Country the name "salmon" has rather romantic associations. But there is very little romance connected with its capture in B.C. and still less with its preservation—at any rate nowadays, when the finishing is mostly in the hands of Japanese and Chinese, and the cannery, although situated on a beautiful stream, is a factory, the machinery of which has possibly reached mechanical perfection.

There is, however, attached to the can of salmon bearing the artistic label of the B. C. Packers' Association, a certain uniqueness from the fact that it is almost the entire pro-

The
Raw
MaterialFishing Boats
at the Wharf

Native Women Cleaning Salmon

duct of red and yellow labor. Although of the 1,347 boats plying on the Fraser river, English, Scotch and Irish fishermen own a few, that few is every year decreasing. And, apart from the work of supervising the inside operations, white labor in connection with the canning is entirely confined to catching the fish.

Every Sunday night the outgong of the fleet from Steveston is a sight worth seeing, as conveying an idea of the magnitude of the industry. On Saturday the boats come ashore and the nets are, for the only night in the season, out of the water. As a matter of fact, they are then drying on the beams laid out on the wharfs for the purpose. Saturday night is, then, the only close time the salmon has from first to last of the season, for, although the law provides for a close season from August 25 to September 15, yet last year, and no doubt this year also, an order-in-council suspended the statute.

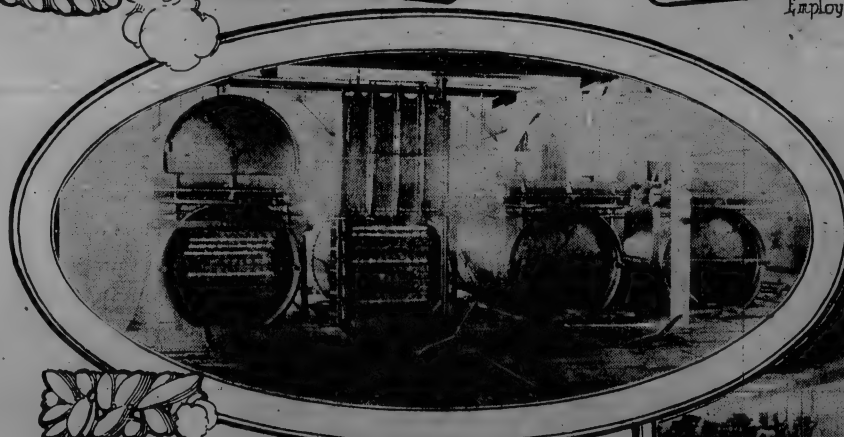
The fleet has lost the picturesqueness it had in the days of the sailers. The gasoline engine now ensures the shooting of the nets, no matter how calm the water may be.

The boats set their nets from the mouth of the main channel of the Fraser, right up to Mission bridge, but, above Westminster bridge, the stretch is reserved to residents along the banks.

Some of the boats come into English bay. On Sunday afternoon at five o'clock the writer went out with a Scotch fisherman in his up-to-date gasoline boat. The net was first shot off Jericho beach, about 7 o'clock, but the water was too clear to expect many fish, and one only awarded our efforts. The net, when dropped, had a float, with a flag lashed to it, attached to the end of a rope, and, while one of the two men who make up the crew, rowed away from the bobbing float, the other payed out the net. The presence of a salmon was made known by the sinking of the black floats above it, and its splashing could be



Employees of the Cannery



Some of the Retorts in the Cannery

heard distinctly when the fish had reached the tragedy of its life.

At 9 o'clock the net was again payed overboard, off Point Grey, this time with a red lantern attached to the float, to warn freighters. After supper the fishermen both went below as their passenger kept watch.

This was certainly the ideal job, in the whole process incidental to canning the salmon—to sit on deck in the glorious night, and scent the odor of the pines from the shore, and listen to the quiet sounds of the night. The loudest of these was the breathing of a seal when he rose from his hunt after a fish. The hair seal does great damage to the sockeyes.

The night's catch only numbered seven, but, for the week thus badly started, the boat

The
Finished
Product

earned \$90, contributed by 180 salmon at 50 cents each.

The canneries send out to the sailing boats scows attached to gasoline launches to collect the fish and bring them to the cannery fresh and early. The boats which arrive with their fish pull alongside a revolving chain, against which they are thrown by the fishermen and dropped on the wharf, as the man there calls out the tally.

They are piled up alongside the cleaning and cutting machines, the most interesting and picturesque array of implements and operatives in the cannery.

In the Imperial cannery, the cleaners are Siwash women. Arrayed in the gaudy colors of their domestic fashions they stand with savage looking knives at a long bench facing the glittering pile of fish, and the blood and viscera-stained cleaning machines; and are from all ages, for the papooses are carried into the cannery, which in this respect resembles a nursery or kindergarten school.

A Siwash boy stands beside the pile armed with a hooked pole with which he grips the sockeye by the gills, and tosses it on to a table which feeds the cleaning machine.

This machine first cuts off the head which falls on to a revolving chain, and is carried out to the end of the cannery. In the case of the bigger salmon, the Indian gets the head as a perquisite, and outside, where the chain ascended to the dump, were three or four Siwash youngsters pulling out the heads as from a stream.

Their grandfathers were at the other end decapitating the big spring salmon—too big for the machine—and putting the heads in a basket. The fish, when guillotined, is caught by a Siwash or Chinaman and turned on its back, and thrust to a machine which disembowels it, cuts off its head and fins and scrubs the scales off it. It then travels along the tables where the squaws seize it and wash it, first in cold, fresh water, and then in salt, the latter to impart a flavor to it.

From these cleaning tables it is thrown on a flanged wheel, like a water-wheel, which launches it against a series of six rotating disks; and, cut by them traversely, it falls in pieces into a receptacle by which stand men with big chopping knives, who slice the pieces longitudinally.

These pieces are carried to another array of multi-colored squaws who stand at high tables before piles of cans. These are the packers.

The sockeyes, which are the smaller salmon, averaging 6 lbs., take that course. The big fellows—and some of the spring salmon are 60 lbs.—are cleaned by hand. Chinamen clad in oilskins, and armed with long knives, gave an exhibition of manual dexterity.

At one slash the fins on one side are removed, the same performance trims the other side, a stroke opens the belly, and the fish is passed over to the Siwash women, who, with gory hands covered with gloves and big knives, complete the cleaning operation.

A set of cutting disks, of larger size, deal with the biggest fish, which are turned over to the packers separately.

The packers have their fingers protected with cotton gloves or rags, washed after the day's work, for everything is scrupulously clean. The cans are brought to them with some salt sprinkled in the bottom—also done by a machine simpler in make than any other in the cannery.

With much deftness, the packers fill the cans with strips of fish, using a casing of tin to protect their hands from the sharp edges of the tin cans. Filled, they are placed on a trolley and removed to the end of a long series of machines connected by carriers.

The first machine they are placed upon is enveloped in steam, and whisks them through steam-dampened brushes to clean the outside. Thence, they proceed along to the weighing machine, any under-weight being turned aside to be attended to by a squaw. There are two sizes of cans, pound and half-pound, and for these latter smaller cutters are used.

After they are weighed, the cans enter a machine, which stamps the lid upon them; they pass through a soldering process, and are then cooled before being handled previously to being plunged into the first cooking retort.

This last handling consists in soldering the hole that is left in the lid to allow the air to escape when expended in the soldering process. Hermetically sealed, they are then plunged into hot water to see if they are perfectly air-tight. When bubbles arise over one, the quick-eyed Chinaman hooks it out and sets it aside.

The cans are now ready for cooking. Loaded on a trolley they are rolled into the first retort and left there for 25 minutes, as a rule, and when taken out they are shoved into the final retort, where they remain an hour according to the Imperial cannery's custom, though the time varies.

After they are cooked, they proceed to the packing room, where they are lacquered, labeled and boxed. This apartment shows them ranged around in walls five or six feet high and several feet thick, representing tens of thousands of cans and thousands of fish. The piles are three colors—dull white, before being lacquered, varnish-hued after that process, and poppy-red when labelled for shipment.

The lacquering is done by a Chinaman, who is a nigger up to the elbows. As he plunges the can into the vat of tar like pigment he revels in his work.

Before being boxed the cans are tapped to see if they are tight, so that every precaution seems to be taken to ensure this essential.

The boxes are stencilled with the ports of all the quarters of the world, Brisbane and Sydney are frequent, and so are the ports of the Orient.

The canneries originally preserved only the sockeye, which has the some beautiful color after being cooked as when first cut up.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF WOMEN

BY A LOYAL DAUGHTER OF EMPIRE

WE are hearing and reading much these days about Navy Leagues, Women's Clubs, Daughters of Empire, and various other patriotic organizations in which woman's work is chiefly to arouse the patriotic and military spirit in men.

These societies teach us that our country is something to fight for, rather than something to work for, and as women are not called upon to do the fighting, their share in these patriotic organizations is chiefly that of influence in securing the support of the men of their acquaintance for military service, where all men are looked upon in the light of heroes.

The country is just now being deluged with lady orators, whose patriotism is besmirched with gunpowder and Dreadnoughts. Women of social prominence and eloquent address are the chosen leaders of the new movement among women for Empire unity, and these ladies are working under orders from men who are prominent in the political life of the nation; the ladies who work for Empire unity are submissive to the authority of men in power, and seek with all the charm which they possess to strengthen the hands of those who rule the nation, and thus help to keep men in undisputed sway, whether for good or ill.

The fashionable world applauds the ladies who seek in this way to uphold the Empire, and to strengthen British loyalty. In a recent paper we were told how a heavy of ladies rushed to greet the arrival of the wife of an honorable K. C. who is making an extended tour of the West on behalf of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of Empire, to arouse the co-operation of the women of Canada in the welfare of the Empire by creating organizations in every city of Imperial Daughters. The local ladies of our own city lost no time in greeting Mrs. Colin Campbell, and assured her of their hearty support in her "most patriotic efforts to consolidate the women of Canada into one solid phalanx in support of Empire unity."

The same paper, which contained an account of the enthusiastic welcome accorded to Mrs. Campbell, also contained the report of a speech made by the premier of Manitoba, Sir Rodmond Roblin, in which he said, among other things, to which I will allude later, that "Canadians should deeply resent any campaign by outsiders for woman suffrage, as military tactics would not be tolerated here."

If Canadian people listen to and applaud the Englishwomen who are here lecturing on navy leagues and kindred topics, encouraging the military spirit in men in case of need; why should we deeply resent the campaign of Englishwomen who are laboring for the progress and unity of the race, and the protection and emancipation of their own sex in particular? Had women suffragists undertaken to organize Imperial Daughters of Empire upon their own initiative, and did they send out women orators to arouse the military spirit in humanity, and conducted their patriotic organizations along their own lines independent of men's authority, such a campaign would be nipped in the bud and frowned down upon as being quite out of place. They would be stigmatized as unsexed women, as belligerent and combative females, who were seeking to gain notoriety or public favor, and they would be suspected of playing their cards to win military honors for themselves, and the press would contain cartoons of the leaders, caricatured as women in men's attire; they would be snubbed and ostracized by high society, boycotted by the social world, and treated with contempt and contumely by the political leaders, who would look upon their patriotic loyalty as an unwarrantable piece of impudence and mistaken zeal.

So much, you see, depends upon the angle from which any action is viewed. Humanity will never learn by the mistakes of the past, and history keeps on repeating itself, and will do so until we have a social and moral revolution to set things right. The men who oppose woman suffrage are the most ardent workers for what they term Empire unity, and they believe that the best method to keep peace and to retain dominion is by militant tactics; so militarism is encouraged among men, but frowned down upon among women, except in the form of Daughters of Empire.

The home and the social world is looked upon by man as the woman's kingdom; here she is supposed to be the undisputed queen, here she may hold her court, and man is her willing subject and gives her his support and his blessing. But is woman the queen bee in

the home and in the social world in her own right? We are always told that this is her proper sphere, so let us examine the foundation of her kingdom.

In the home the man is the one dominant factor as far as the letter of the law goes. Man has made the laws, therefore the wife, the children, the property belong legally to him. He has made quite sure that the letter of the law shall protect his interests. In the social world woman may outwardly appear to be the controlling factor, but it is only a seeming and not a reality, for woman's position in society is secured to her through the social prominence of her male relatives. Down through the ages social importance of the highest standing has been attained through military service or political activity, and the wives of military officers, or political leaders, have always been the queens of society by right of their husbands' influence in the nation. A great man can give dignity and social position to the woman he marries even though she may be taken from the plebeian class, but a great woman could not elevate a common man to her social position; though he can lower her to his standing. A woman is of no importance in the social world unless she can bask in the shadow of some important person of the male sex; she is not valued for herself but for her great menfolk. "A cat may look at a king" is the old saying, but a woman may not even do that, unless she happens to be the wife, mother, daughter, granddaughter or aunt of some man of social importance in the world. Ah, even to be the acknowledged mistress of a great man has elevated some women to social importance! Surely it is about time our social standards were changed, and loyalty needs a new interpretation.

The lords of creation deeply resent the intrusion of the female sex into those fields over which they have held undisputed sway for centuries, and which have yielded to man the greatest honors and emoluments as public benefactors of their country. Women's desire to enter into the public life of the nation as a helpmeet to man has created a sex-war in the British Empire and this movement will be written in history as a blot upon the chivalry of the twentieth century. Woman's enfranchisement is bitterly opposed by the present political leaders; if woman desires office, it must be as a humble mendicant, ready to eat the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table; or as private volunteers in the military army ready to serve under orders without promotion or honors, except it may be the honor and reward of their distinguished favor and friendship, such as they now bestow upon, and freely accord to, the Imperial Daughters of Empire.

The new woman of the twentieth century is also a loyal daughter of empire, she belongs to that imperial order of woman who are working for the uplift and unity of the whole race. She is not willing to be merely an echo of man's opinion, as she is learning to think for herself. Yet man persists in treating her as if she were merely a disobedient child.

It is not by developing the fighting instincts in humanity or the military spirit that will create peace between nations, or between the sexes; but it is the awakening of the social conscience. Social service is the lever which makes for peace either at home or abroad, and if the Daughters of Empire are really, in earnest in their desire for peace and progress of the nation, let them use their eloquence in arousing the co-operation of the women of the world, that they may consolidate their forces into one solid phalanx for the purpose of obtaining the enfranchisement of their own sex. Such a work would indeed be a woman's province and a woman's glory, because it means the growth and advancement of the whole human race.

The woman's place may be by the side of her husband, as Mrs. Colin Campbell has said, but in a crisis like the present, a true woman's place is where she can accomplish most for the common good, even though she may be obliged to disagree with the pre-conceived opinions of the masculine sex, her own husband included. Families have before now been divided over the great question of race freedom, and if families were divided over the emancipation of the black race, how much more commendable is the cause on which women are asked to take sides today, the emancipation of the female sex, more than half the population of the world.

An opportunity has come to the women of

Canada to show where they stand upon this great question of human rights. The Hon. Mr. Borden has stated that he would be most happy to receive any deputation the women of Canada appointed for the bona fide purpose of laying before him their views. Opportunity has knocked at our door. Take Mr. Borden at his word; send the deputation to consult with him that they may prove to the honorable gentleman that the women of Canada think enough of their country and enough of themselves to desire the vote; that they desire the franchise, not so much for the political honors that it may confer, but for the better protection of the whole human family.

The same paper which contained Mr. Borden's kindly encouragement, also contained a report of the speech made by the premier of Manitoba, Sir Rodmond Roblin, to which I have previously referred, but will now quote more fully. He expressed himself as follows:

"I am utterly opposed to a campaign for votes for women. I feel that politics is no sphere in which women should exercise themselves. At the same time, I have never found the women of Canada expressing any particular desire for the vote, and, as a matter of fact, I believe that they think more of themselves. For myself, I think too highly of my wife, my mother and sisters to wish to see them mixed up in the mess of politics."

Surely this is sufficient to arouse the slumbering patriotism of every thinking, local Canadian woman to a sense of her obligations to her country. If the women of Canada have not expressed any desire for the vote, it is, it must be, because they have not awakened to the fact that purified politics is the only means of saving the national honor, the surest and quickest way to promote peace and harmony within and without our borders. If men have made what Sir Rodmond Roblin calls "a mess" of politics, surely it is time for women to make some attempt to clean up that mess. If politics is intended for the upbuilding of the nation, and the protection of the people, why should it degrade womanhood or lower her dignity if she desires to participate with men in the national upbuilding, or the state house-keeping?

Men look upon political life as the gateway to opportunity, to dignity and honor as well as increased income. The general public look upon the successful politician as a public benefactor who deserves the honor of his sovereign and the love of the people whom he professes to serve; and if all this is true, what is degrading about politics unless man himself has abused his privileges?

The entrance of women into the political life of the nation will mean a new era for humanity; it will not mean a reign of rivalry between the sexes for political honors, but it will mean the co-operation of men and women for the common good of the human family. The women of heathen nations have put us to shame in their enthusiasm to share in the national housekeeping. The women of Canada dread revolt against the knights of the garter who exercise jurisdiction over the franchise because the men of Canada have been so courteous, so kindly and altogether delightful, that to rise up in united opposition to their views is a very difficult undertaking. It is always so much pleasanter for women to work along the lines of least resistance. But we must take heed to the parable of the foolish virgins; it is time now for us to arise and trim our lamps, and let our light shine for the good of the race. If women will unite their forces and co-operate through all the women's organizations that are working for the good of humanity, their united influence would soon break down the barriers and prejudices which now obstruct the advancement of women to a higher plane of civilization. The new ideals that women would create would in time produce national righteousness. It would take some time for women to clean up the political "mess" which reigns at present, some time before their influence would produce any great result or reformation; but history has proven that wherever woman has possessed practical political knowledge she has shown herself a wise counsellor to man and a good friend to the human race, from Madame de Maintenon to Queen Victoria.

When national righteousness is exalted, love will be the sceptre which will rule the world, then "swords shall be beat into plowshares" and spears into pruning hooks; nations shall not lift up a sword against a nation, and men shall learn war no more."

—ALICE M. CHRISTIE.

A Mystery of Crime

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the creator of the masterpiece of detective, Sherlock Holmes, has, in his latest book, "The Case of Oscar Slater," applied his powers of investigation to an actual mystery of crime—the murder of an old lady for which a man is at the present moment in penal servitude.

The occurrence of a crime, shorn or not of its revolting accessories, is invariably accompanied by a wave of popular prejudice which, if we analyze it, can be defined as society's revenge on the individual, known or unknown, who attempts to destroy its laws, says The London Daily Mail. But time smooths the surface of the waters and the wave disappears. Then the moment arrives for the calm, passionless review of the crime—the circumstances which led up to it, its actual happening, its de-

tail, and today Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the creator of Sherlock Holmes, publishes in a small volume the whole history of the Slater case, analyzes it, and, like a doctor probing a wound, lays bare the vital points which were at issue, tearing the net of evidence which the police had spun around the foreign-looking individual.

With a masterly hand Sir Arthur sketches the history of the case. Miss Marion Gilchrist, an elderly lady of retired habits, but with a passion for collecting jewelry, lives with a servant at 15 Queen's Terrace, Glasgow. Fearful of her hoarded gems, she causes two patent locks to be fixed to the door of the flat, and comes to an arrangement with the inmates of the floor beneath her "that in case of alarm she would signal to them by knocking upon the floor." On December 21, at 7 o'clock in the evening, and shortly after the servant, having closed the door of Miss Gilchrist's flat, goes out to buy the evening paper, her downstairs neighbors hear the thud of a falling body and three distinct knocks on the ceiling. Mr. Arthur Adams rushes upstairs and rings. There is no answer, only the sound of breaking sticks. Thinking it is the maid, he goes downstairs, but his sisters are not satisfied, and he returns to ring a second time.

Just then the servant comes up the stairs, opens the door, and together they enter the apartment, the man waiting at the threshold, the woman going into the kitchen first, then into the dining room, perceives the tragedy—the old lady lying on the floor, her head battered and smashed, one eye driven into her brain by the brutality of the murderer. What was his object in coming to this old lady's flat? Robbery? Jewels were lying about, a half sovereign was on the dining room table, but he did not touch them. He went to a box containing papers in the spare bedroom, and rummaged it. When the inventory came to be made up one diamond brooch was found missing. The criminal had left no traces behind, not even the hammer with which it was believed he had smashed his victim's head.

Two people had so far seen the man who left the premises, the servant and Mr. Adams. They did not agree in their description of him. A third person, a girl of fifteen, saw the man rush out of the house, and her description of him did not tally with that of the other two witnesses. These differences may have been due to an undeveloped faculty of observation, but, at any rate, they gave the police a clue to work on.

The next circumstance to be drawn into the crime was the knowledge acquired by the police that a man, Oscar Slater, was attempting to sell a pawn ticket for a diamond brooch. Before he could be arrested he had left for Liverpool and New York and was detained there upon landing. The three witnesses alluded to above journeyed to the United States for the purposes of identification, and Slater, of his own free will, returned to Glasgow to face his trial. It lasted four days, Mr. Ure prosecuting, and the verdict of the jury was in favor of the man's guilt. But this verdict was by no means unanimous, nine jurymen being for "Guilty," five for "Not proven," and one for "Not guilty." Under English law he would have had a new trial.

Sir A. Conan Doyle examines the case for the prosecution. The "bottom fell out" of the diamond brooch theory because it was conclusively proven that the piece of jewelry in question belonged to Slater's mistress and had been pawned for some time. Further, the accused's journey to America had not been in the nature of a flight from justice, but in connection with some business transactions, as was proven in New York. Again, the man could account for his actions on the night of the murder, if exceptions be made of half an hour during which time he was supposed to be walking home.

The process of identification, as set forth at length in "The Case of Oscar Slater," fully justifies the official statement that it was "at best somewhat slender." The three witnesses who went to America were not sure of their man. One (the servant) was "suspicious"; Adams stated that "Slater was 'not unlike' the individual who had passed him; and the girl admitted that he "was something like him," which she afterwards amended to "very like him." In their original declaration all agreed that he was clean shaven; Slater was wearing a moustache at the time of the crime.

Beyond these three witnesses no one had seen the man who left the scene of the tragedy on December 21. There were twelve witnesses who had seen "a man loitering in the street during the week before the crime had been committed." Their depositions varied. Besides, "two of the most precise witnesses saw the stranger in question upon the Sunday night preceding the murder," and "upon that night Slater had an unshaken alibi."

Evidence of this kind might be of some value if supplementary to some strong ascertained fact, but to attempt to build upon such an identification alone is to construct the whole case upon shifting sand.

Nevertheless, it was on such evidence, not even circumstantial, that Slater was sentenced. What if there has been a miscarriage of justice? It is with this possibility staring him in the face that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle penned the graphic history of the Gilchrist murder, and that, by way of conclusion, he "hopes that some sudden flash may be sent which will throw a light upon as brutal and callous a crime as has ever been recorded." Meanwhile, it is on the conscience of the authorities, and in the last resort on that of the community, that this verdict obtained under the circumstances which I have indicated shall now be reconsidered.

In other words, Sir Conan Doyle's contention is that Oscar Slater should be pardoned and set at liberty.

Literature Music Art

DAYS TO REMEMBER

To all the loyal hearts who long
To keep our English Empire whole!
To all our noble sons, the strong
New England of the Southern Pole!
To England under India's skies,
To those dark millions of her realm!
To Canada, whom we love and prize,
Whatever statesman holds the helm!
Hands all round!
God the traitor's hope confound!
To this great name of England drink,
My friends,
And all our glorious Empire, round and round.
—Tennyson.

Dates From "The Empire Day by Day"
September 1, 1807—Danish fleet captured at Copenhagen.
September 1, 1855—Fall of Sebastopol.
September 1, 1893—Woman's Franchise Bill passed, New Zealand.
September 10, 1907—New Zealand proclaimed a dominion.
September 11, 1709—Marlborough's victory at Battle of Malplaquet.
September 12, 597—St. Augustine landed in Britain.
September 13, 1759—Battle of Plains of Abraham.
September 13, 1782—French and Spaniards totally defeated in naval engagement in Bay of Gibraltar.
September 13, 1882—Egyptians conquered at Tel-el-Kebir; Arab Pasha crushed.
September 14, 1805—Nelson left Portsmouth for Trafalgar.

Victory of Wolfe at Quebec A.D. 1759

With the opening of the Seven Years' War the two races, French and English, once more began to contend for the prize of empire in the New World. For a while the advantage in the struggle was on the side of France, though the preponderance of population was vastly on the side of the English colonies. Louis XV, however, had one general in Canada worthy of the gallant race from which he had sprung, and who strenuously endeavored to uphold the fortunes of his country. This was the Marquis de Montcalm, a cultured and far-seeing French nobleman, whose ability and enthusiasm in the profession of arms had procured for him the chief military command in Canada, and who was now seeking to expel the English from the colonial possessions of France on the continent.

But, unfortunately for his country, Montcalm was ill-supported by Old France, and his difficulties were increased by the maladministration of affairs in the colony. Despite these drawbacks, he was for some years the means of protracting the gallant struggle in America and of bringing many disasters on the English arms.

Concerning his forces in the neighborhood of Lake Champlain, he attacked Fort William Henry, on Lake George, and with a body of Indian auxiliaries from the Ottawa forced the English to capitulate. The victory was marred by horrible Indian atrocities on the English prisoners of war, which Montcalm was unable to prevent. During the year 1757 Montcalm acted solely on the defensive, while the English, having incompetent generals, accomplished little and failed in an attempt to wrest Louisbourg from the French. The following year, however, William Pitt, "the Great English Commoner," was called to the councils of his nation, and infused new vigor into the war, which had now been formally declared between the two countries. Pitt, aiming at the extinction of French power in America, fitted out a fleet of one hundred and fifty sail, under Admiral Boscawen, with a land force of some fourteen thousand men, under General Amherst and Brigadier-General James Wolfe, and dispatched both to Canada.

The first operation was the siege of Louisbourg, which surrendered with about five thousand prisoners, and in the capture of which young Wolfe greatly distinguished himself. Later in the year the French were compelled to abandon Fort Duquesne, in the Ohio valley, which the English now named Pittsburg, in honor of War Minister Pitt; and Frontenac (Kingston), the marine arsenal of the French at the foot of Lake Ontario, surrounded and was destroyed. The effect of these losses was disheartening to the French, though before the season's campaign closed Montcalm defeated the English, under General Abercrombie, in an attack on the French post on Lake Champlain, afterwards named Ticonderoga. When the year 1759 opened, the English were ready to resume operations with spirit and effect. Amherst's army advanced upon Crown Point and Ticonderoga, from which the French retired, and Sir William Johnson captured Niagara and drove the French from the lakes. Wolfe, now general of the forces of the St. Lawrence, sailed in June with his army from Louisbourg to Quebec. The story of this eventful expedition and its result here given is by the able pen of the historian A. G. Bradley.

When the flag of Britain supplanted the emblem of France on the ramparts of Quebec, the city was held by an English garrison under General Murray, and in the spring of 1760 it narrowly escaped recapture by De Levis, at the head of seven thousand men, who had come from Montreal to attack it. The timely arrival of a British fleet saved the now British stronghold, while Montreal was in turn invested, and

that post and all Canada surrendered to the British Crown. Three years later the Peace of Paris confirmed the cession of the country to Britain, and closed the dominion of France in Canada.

Following is a short description of the battle:

The tide was running fast, so that the rowers could ply their oars with a minimum of disturbance. From both posts upon the cliff their presence was noticed, and the challenge of a sentry rang out clear upon the silent night. On each occasion a Highland officer, who spoke French perfectly, replied that they were a provision convoy, to the satisfaction of the challengers. But the risk was undeniable, and illustrates the hazardous nature of the enterprise. Wolfe's friend, Captain Howe, brother of the popular young nobleman who fell at Ticonderoga, with a small body of picked soldiers, was to lead the ascent, and as the boats touched the narrow beach of the Anse du Foulon he and his volunteers leaped rapidly on the shore. Some of the boats accidentally overran the spot, but it made little difference, as the narrow path was, in any case, bound to be blocked, and the eager soldiers were forced to throw themselves upon the rough face of the cliff, which was here over two hundred feet high, but fortunately sprinkled thick with stunted bushes. Swiftly and silently Howe and his men scrambled up its steep face. No less eagerly the men behind, as boat after boat discharged its load of redcoats under Wolfe's eye on the narrow shore, followed in their precarious steps.

Day was just beginning to glimmer as the leading files leaped out on to the summit and rushed upon the handful of astonished Frenchmen before them, who fired a futile volley and fled. The shots and cries alarmed other posts at some distance off, yet near enough to fire in the direction of the landing boats. It was too late, however; the path had now been cleared of obstacles, and the British were swarming on to the plateau. The first sixteen hundred men had been rapidly disembarked, and the boats were already dashing back for Townsend's brigade, who were approaching in the ships, and for the Forty-eighth, awaiting them on the opposite shore.

The scattered French posts along the summit were easily dispersed, while the main army at Beauport, some miles away, on the far side of the city, were as yet unconscious of danger. Bougainville and his force back at Cape Rouge were as far off and as yet no wiser. Quebec had, just caught the alarm, but its weak and heterogeneous garrison had no power for combined mobility. By six o'clock Wolfe had his whole force of forty-three hundred men drawn up on the plateau, with their backs to the river and their faces to the north. Leaving the Royal Americans, five hundred and forty strong, to guard the landing place, and with a force thus reduced to under four thousand, he now marched towards the city, bringing his left round at the same time in such fashion as to face the western walls, scarcely a mile distant.

As Wolfe drew up his line of battle on that historic ridge of tableland known as the Plains of Abraham, his right rested on the cliff above the river, while his left approached the then brushy slope which led down toward the St. Charles valley. He had outmanoeuvred Montcalm; it now remained only to crush him. Of this Wolfe had not much doubt, though such confidence may seem sufficiently audacious for the leader of four thousand men, with twice that number in front of him and half as many in his rear, both forces commanded by brave and skilful generals. But Wolfe counted on quality, not on numbers, which Montcalm himself realized, were of doubtful efficacy at this crucial moment.

The French general, in the meantime, had been expecting an attack all night at Beauport, and his troops had been lying on their arms. It was about six o'clock when the astounding news was brought him that the British were on the plateau behind the city. The Scotch Jacobite, the Chevalier Johnstone, who has left us an account of the affair, was with him at the time, and they leaped on their horses—he to give the alarm toward Montmorency, the general to hasten westward by Vandreville's quarters to the city. "This is a serious business," said Montcalm to Johnstone as he dug his spurs into his horse's flank. Vandreville, who in his braggart amateur fashion had been "crushing the English" with pen and ink and verbal eloquence this last six weeks, now collapsed, and Montcalm, who knew what a fight in the open with Wolfe meant, hastened to hurry forward every man that could be spared.

Fifteen hundred militia were left to guard the Beauport lines, while the bulk of the army poured in a steady stream along the road to Quebec, over the bridge of the St. Charles, some up on the slopes beyond, others through the tortuous streets of the city, on to the Plains of Abraham. Montcalm, by some at a time, and by many since, has been blamed for precipitating the conflict, but surely not with justice! He had every reason to count on Bougainville and his twenty-three hundred men, who were no further from Wolfe's rear than he himself was from the English front. The British held the entire water. Wolfe once entrenched on the plateau, the rest of his army, guns and stores could be brought up at will, and the city defences on that side were almost worthless. Lastly, provisions with the French were woefully scarce; the lower country had been swept absolutely bare. Montcalm depended on Montreal for every mouthful of

food, and Wolfe was now between him and his source of supply.

By nine o'clock Montcalm had all his men in front of the western wall of the city and was face to face with Wolfe, only half a mile separating them. His old veterans of William Henry, Oswego and Ticonderoga were with him, the reduced regiments of Bearn, Royal Rouillon, Langeuloc, La Sarre, and La Guienne, some thirteen hundred strong, with seven hundred colony regulars and a cloud of militia and Indians.

The constituents of that ever memorable line of battle which Wolfe drew up on the Plains of Abraham must of a surety not be grudged space in this account. On the right towards the cliffs of the St. Lawrence were the Twenty-eighth, the Thirty-fifth, the Forty-third, and the Louisburg Grenadiers under Moncton; in the centre, under Murray, were the Forty-seventh, Fifty-eighth and the Seventy-eighth Highlanders; with Townshend on the left were the Fifteenth (en potence) and the Second battalion of the Sixtieth or Royal Americans—in all somewhat over three thousand men.

When Montcalm toward ten o'clock, under a cloudy but fast-clearing sky, gave the order to advance, he had, at the lowest estimate from French sources, about thirty-five hundred men, exclusive of Indians and flanking skirmishers, who may be rated at a further fifteen hundred. The armies were but half a mile apart, and the French regulars and militia being carefully but perhaps injudiciously blended along their whole line, went forward with loud shouts to the attack.

The British, formed in a triple line, now sprang to their feet and moved steadily forward to receive the onset of the French. Wolfe had been hit in the wrist, but hastily binding up the shattered limb with his handkerchief, he now placed himself at the head of the Louisburg Grenadiers, whose temerity against the heights of Beauport in July he had soundly rated. He had issued strict orders that his troops were to load with two bullets and to reserve their fire till the enemy were at close quarters. He was nobly obeyed, though the French columns came on firing wildly and rapidly at long range, the militia throwing themselves down, after their backwoods custom, to reload to the disadvantage of the regular regiments among whom they were mixed. The British fire, in spite of considerable punishment, was admirably restrained, and when delivered it was terrible.

Wolfe, in the meantime, was eagerly pressing forward at the head of his Grenadiers, while behind him were the Twenty-eighth and the Thirty-fifth, of Lake George renown. He was hit twice in rapid succession—a ball in the groin, which did not stop him, and a second through the lungs, against which his high courage fought in vain. He was seen to stagger by Lieutenant Browne of the Grenadiers and the Second regiment, who rushed forward to his assistance. "Support me," exclaimed Wolfe, "lest my gallant fellows should see me fall!" But the lieutenant was just too late, and the wounded hero sank to the ground; not, however, before he was also seen by Mr. Henderson, a volunteer, and almost immediately afterwards by an officer of artillery, Colonel Williamson, and a private soldier, whose name has not been preserved.

These four men carried the dying general to the rear, and by his own request, being in great pain, laid him upon the ground. He refused to see a surgeon, declared it was all over with him, and sank into a state of torpor. "They run; see how they run!" cried out one of the officers. "Who run?" asked Wolfe, suddenly rousing himself. "The enemy, sir; egad! they give way everywhere!" "Go, one of you, my lads," said the dying general, "with all speed to Colonel Burton, and tell him to march down to the St. Charles river and cut off the retreat of the fugitives to the bridge." He then turned on his side, and exclaiming "God be praised, I now die in peace!" sank into insensibility, and in a short time, on the ground of his victory which for all time was to influence the destinies of mankind, gave up his life contentedly at the very moment, to quote Pitt's stirring eulogy, "when his fame began!"

MUSICAL GOSSIP

Los Angeles is to have an immense music hall, with an auditorium large enough to accommodate 10,000 people.

Caruso says that of all audiences in the world he prefers the American audience, which he finds the most sympathetic and appreciative.

At one of Sousa's recent band concerts held at Willow Grove, and given during an afternoon it was estimated that more than 70,000 persons assembled to hear his musicians.

Among the many children who heard Miss Kitty Cheatham, soloist and danseuse, while in England, was the little three-year-old daughter of Queen Victoria of Spain. Miss Cheatham had the honor of being the guest of the Princess Henry of Battenburg at her residence on the Isle of Wight.

Geraldine Farrer still suffers from an attack of ptomaine poisoning contracted several years ago, and will be obliged to undergo prolonged treatment. Owing to this fact she has been obliged to cancel her projected American concert tour.

"There are many who think that the passion of the English for choral music is a curse in disguise, inasmuch as it makes the advance of instrumental and all absolute music impossible. There are towns in England which will fill a huge building to overflowing many times a year to hear such a work as Handel's 'Messiah,' and yet will not fill it once to hear an orchestral concert offering them such fare as Beethoven's symphonies, nor will once fill a theatre to hear 'Die Meistersinger,' nor even a small room to hear a string quartette. This want of balance must be remedied; and in the festivals there seems hope of finding a lever, if only they will fight doggedly and continuously for instrumental music."

Victorians will probably have an opportunity of hearing Calve during the late autumn, according to the following from Musical America: Mme. Emma Calve, the greatest of them all, has been engaged for an American tour by Hurton Colver, the Western impresario. Beginning in the East about October 15, Calve will sing in most of the principal cities from Boston to Vancouver, sailing from the latter port about January 15, 1913, for Australia. About thirty-five performances will be given in America, which will be followed by a tour of Australia, South Africa, India and the Orient.

The programme will be made up of a concert first part, followed by Calve's own condensed version of "Carmen" in two scenes. "Carmen" will be given with complete scenic effects and costumes, especially designed and executed for this tour. A condensed version of "Cavalleria Rusticana," also with scenery and costumes, will be given in cities where two performances are booked.

Calve will be assisted by her husband, Galileo Gasparri, a tenor of considerable note in his native Italy. No orchestra will be carried, but a solo pianist and accompanist of high repute will be engaged.

Caruso's love affairs continue to furnish the newspapers with gossip, and to furnish the tenor with plenty of free advertising; if that can be said to be free which causes the loss of respect. The following is the latest news from Milan concerning Caruso's suit for slander: The hearing in the suit of Enrico Caruso against Ada Giachetti, his former sweetheart, was postponed until the Winter assizes. The suit is for defamation of character and arose out of charges made in 1909 by Signorina Giachetti in a suit against the tenor to the effect that he had tampered with her mail and had seized a letter from Oscar Hammerstein offering her a \$50,000 contract to sing at the Manhattan Opera House. Giachetti accused Caruso of taking this way to avenge himself for the break in their relations.

The charges were investigated by the court and found baseless, a report upon them submitted early in the year containing evidence of bribery and corruption. One witness not only retracted his previous testimony, but admitted that he had prepared false evidence at the instigation of Signorina Giachetti, her chauffeur, and a theatrical agent. The present proceedings in behalf of Caruso then followed.

There are three defendants besides Signorina Giachetti, two of them being the tenor's former chauffeur, Romati, who supplanted Caruso in Giachetti's affections, and fled with her to the Riviera in the tenor's automobile, and Achille Loria, a New York theatrical agent. These two are accused of complicity in the plot to injure the tenor and of bribing a witness, Michizzi Turco, of Naples, who is accused of perjury.

When the case was called the Criminal Court was crowded with a fashionable audience. The defendant sent word by cable from Buenos Ayres through her attorney that she was unable to be present, as she could not obtain steamer booking until October. Caruso was present, however, in stylish attire that included a startling waistcoat, and drove to court in his automobile, accompanied by the beautiful Signorina Carignani, who is associated with him as prosecutrix.

The session was occupied in a debate as to whether Signorina Giachetti should be tried in default immediately or whether the case should be put over until the Winter assizes. The judge finally decided to take the latter alternative. Caruso wept freely while his three lawyers were describing the suffering he had gone through because of his unhappy love affair and the cruel attempt to injure him that followed. It is expected that the trial of the case at the Winter sessions will occupy a fortnight and Caruso is anxious to tell his whole story at that time.

THE FAITH OF THE NATIONS

Praise the Lord, all ye nations: praise Him, all ye people.

For His merciful kindness is great toward us and the truth of the Lord endureth forever. Praise ye the Lord.

From the New Testament

Matthew vi.

Take heed that ye do not your alms before men to be seen of them, otherwise ye have no reward.

Therefore when thou doest thine alms do not sound a trumpet before thee, as the hypo-

crites do in the synagogues and in the streets, that they may have glory of men. Verily I say unto you, they have their reward.

But when thou doest alms let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth:

That thy alms may be in secret and the Father, which seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly.

And when thou prayest thou shalt not be as the hypocrites are: for they love to pray standing in the synagogues and in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men. Verily I say unto you, they have their reward.

But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father, which is in secret; and thy Father, which seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly.

But when ye pray use not vain repetitions as the heathens do; for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking.

Be ye not therefore like unto them, for your Father knoweth what things ye have need of before ye ask Him.

From the Gospel of Buddha

And the Blessed One said:

Those only who do not believe call me Guatama Siddhartha, but you call me Buddha, the Blessed One, the Teacher. And this is right, for I have even in this life entered Nirvana, and the life of Guatama Siddhartha has been extinguished.

Self has disappeared and the truth has taken its abode in me. This body of mine is Guatama's body and it shall be dissolved in due time, and after its dissolution no one, neither God nor man, shall see Guatama Siddhartha again. But Buddha will not die, Buddha will continue to live in the holy body of the law.

The extinction of the Blessed One will be by that passing away, in which nothing remains that could tend to the formation of another self. Nor will it be possible to point out the Blessed One as being here or there. But it will be like a flame in a great body of blazing fire. That flame has ceased; it has vanished and it cannot be said that it is here or there. In the body of the dharma, however, the Blessed One can be pointed out; for the dharma has been preached by the Blessed One.

Ye are my children, I am your father; through me ye have been released from your sufferings.

I myself having reached the other shore, help others to cross the stream; I myself having attained salvation, am a saviour of others; being comforted, I comfort others and lead them to the place of refuge.

I shall fill with joy all the beings whose limbs languish; I shall give happiness to those who are dying of distress; I shall extend to them succor and deliverance.

I was born into the world as the king of truth for the salvation of the world.

The subject on which I meditate is truth. The practice to which I devote myself is truth. The topic of conversation is truth. My thoughts are always in the truth. For lo, myself has become the truth. I am the truth. Whosoever comprehendeth the truth, he will see the Blessed One, for the truth has been preached by the Blessed One.

From the Koran

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful:

Say—Whose is all that is in the heavens and the earth? Say—God's. He had imposed mercy on Himself as a law. He will surely assemble you on the resurrection day. There is no doubt about it. They who are the authors of their own ruin are they who will not believe.

His, whatsoever hath its dwelling in the night or in the day, and He the Hearing and Knowing.

Say—Other than God shall I take as Lord, Maker of the heavens and the earth, Who nourisheth all and is of none nourished? Say—Verily, I am hidden to be the first of those who surrender them to God (profess Islam) and be not thou of those who join gods with God.

Say—Verily I fear should I rebel against my Lord, the punishment of the great day.

From whomsoever it shall be averted on that day, He will have mercy on him; and this will be the manifest bliss.

If God touch thee with trouble, none can take it off but He; and if He visit thee with good—it is He whose power is over all things.

And He is the supreme over His servants; and He is the Wise, the Cognizant.

Say—What thing is weightiest in bearing witness? Say—God is witness between me and you; and this Koran hath been revealed to me that I should warn you by it, and all whom it shall reach. What, will ye really bear witness that there are other gods than God? Say—I bear no such witness. Say—Verily He is one God, and I truly am guiltless of what ye join with Him.

From the Gospel of the Sikhs

As a man soweth so shall he reap; as he earneth so shall he eat.

Men are judged according to their acts. The breath drawn without thought of God is wasted in vain.

Mrs. Knicker—"Can you get your boots buttoned without bending your knees?"

Mrs. Becker—"Certainly; I make my husband do it!"—Harper's Bazar.

On Hours with the Editor

TALES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

Egypt Under the Ptolemies—Ptolemy Soter

After the formidable wars with Antigonus had been brought to a final end by the death of that brave old general, Ptolemy was left master of the whole of the southern coast of Asia Minor and Syria, and the whole coast of the eastern end of the Mediterranean from the Island of Cos to the north to Cyrene on the south.

In passing, it is of interest to note that this little island of Cos was remarkable as being the first place in Europe in which the manufacture of silk was introduced. This manufacture was carried on in the utmost secrecy for two or three hundred years, and proved of much value to the kingdom. Ptolemy strongly fortified the island, and in times of rebellion sent his household and his treasures there to be in safe keeping. "The luxury of the Egyptian ladies," writes Rappoport, "who affected to be overheated by any clothing that could conceal their limbs, had long ago introduced a tight, thin dress which neither our climate nor notions of modesty would allow, and for this dress, silk, when it could be obtained, was much valued; and Pampilia of Cos had the glory of having woven webs so transparent that the Egyptian women were enabled to display their fair forms yet more openly by means of this clothing."

Now during the closing years of Ptolemy Soter's reign, Egypt enjoyed great peace and prosperity. To the famous Museum of Alexandria flocked men of letters and science; painters, sculptors, musicians and engravers of coin. These coins issued by Ptolemy are of the greatest advantage to the historian. By their workmanship he can gain a knowledge of the arts "by their weight, number and purity of metal, the wealth of the country. They also teach dates, titles and the places where they were struck; and even in those cases where they seem to add little to what we learn from other sources, they are still the living witnesses to which we appeal, to prove the truth of the authors who have told us more."

Among the great men with whom Ptolemy lived on terms of easy familiarity at Alexandria were Euclid, the mathematician; Apelles, the painter; Diodorus, the rhetorician, who was thought to have been the inventor of the Dilemma; Herophilus, the surgeon; Stilpo, the philosopher, whose fame stood so high at that time that when Demetrius in his wars with Ptolemy captured the city in which the learned man lived, bade his soldiers "spare the house of Stilpo, when temple and tower went to the ground"; Theopompus, the historian; Erasistratus, grandson of Aristotle, physician, and father of the science of anatomy; Philostephanus, the naturalist. It was to Ptolemy that Euclid made the famous remark that, there is no royal road to geometry. It was on the occasion of one of the king's visits to the philosophers in the schools, that he asked Euclid if he could show him a shorter and easier way to the higher truths of mathematics than that by which he led the pupils in the Museum, and Euclid, as if to remind him of the royal roads to Persia, which ran by the sides of the high roads, but were kept free and clear for the king's own use, made him the well-known answer.

"There were no men in Alexandria at this time more justly famed than the physicians and surgeons. When we remember in what reverence the dead body was held by all Egyptians, and that they believed the spirit must suffer for any mutilations inflicted upon the corpse, we can understand how difficult it must have been for them to make any headway in the science of anatomy. Herophilus and Erasistratus had few followers, and they were cordially hated by the people, who held the dissecting knife in the utmost abhorrence. And yet it was from their writings that Galen borrowed the anatomical parts of his work; and thus it was to the dissections of these two great men, he helped indeed by opening the bodies of animals that the world owed almost the whole of its knowledge of the anatomy of man, till the fifteenth century, when surgeons were again bold enough to face the outcry of the mob, and to study the human body with knife."

And now let us glance for a little while at the man who stood foremost among all the great men of his time, Ptolemy Soter himself. None among all his generals lived a simpler life than he. He used as a maxim throughout his reign that it was the part of a king to enrich others rather than to be rich himself. "His last public act, in the thirty-eighth year of his reign, was ordered by the same forbearance which had governed every part of his life. Feeling the weight of years press heavily upon him, that he was less able than formerly to bear the duties of his office, and wishing to see his son formally seated upon his throne, he laid aside his diadem and his title, and without consulting either the army or the capital, proclaimed Ptolemy, his son by Berenice, king, and contented himself with the title of satrap, to his successor. He had used his power so justly that he was not afraid to lay it down; and he has taught us how little greatness there is in true rank by showing how much more there is in resigning it. This is perhaps the most successful instance known of a king, who had been used to be obeyed by armies and by nations, willingly giving up his power when he found his bodily strength no longer equal to it. Ptolemy Soter had the happiness of having a son willing to follow in the track which he had laid down for him, and of living to see the

wisdom of his own laws proved by the well-being of the kingdom under his son and successor."

THE STORY OF FRANCE

The growing power of the great barons of France, to which reference was made in a previous article, greatly circumscribed the territorial jurisdiction of the king. His suzerainty was nominally recognized over the whole region that had acknowledged the sway of Hugh Capet, but his actual power in the early part of the Twelfth Century was confined to a comparatively small area in the centre of the country. To the rule of this land Louis the Wide-awake, as he was called in his youth, but "the Fat," as he came afterwards to be known, succeeded in 1108. He could hardly call himself sovereign even of this domain, so many were the petty lords, who asserted, and not without considerable success, a degree of independence hardly compatible with his hereditary rights. It was not long, however, before he made his strength of character apparent.

Louis had been brought up in a monastery, and one of his associates there, a monk called Suger, was his intimate friend. Him Louis placed in the position of his confidential adviser, and he proved a very true friend. Suger says of Louis: "He was animated by a strong sense of equity; to air his courage was his delight; he scorned inaction; he opened his eyes to see the way of discretion; he broke his rest and was unwearied in his solicitude." Louis led no less than sixteen expeditions during his reign for the purpose of restoring order or punishing aggression, and always with a large measure of success. The great barons found that he was a king who must be respected. At the outset they held him in contempt. Bouchard of Montmorency determined to overthrow him, and on his setting out refused to receive his sword at the hands of a servant, but commanded his wife to give it to him. "Noble countess," he said, "give thou this glittering sword to thy spouse; he who taketh it from thee as count will bring it back to thee as king." But such courage was of no avail. Bouchard fell in battle, and Suger says, "by his death restored peace to the kingdom, and took himself and his war to the bottomless pit of hell." Certainly they were vigorous folk and expressed themselves vigorously in those bygone days.

As the years advanced, Louis grew very corpulent, but this never prevented him from leading his troops whether on the march or in battle. He was an ardent supporter of the Church, and rarely went out of his own immediate domains except in reply to an appeal from the ecclesiastical authorities, who found themselves unable to protect the people from the oppression of the barons. In his campaign against the Count of Auvergne, his whole object was to secure for the bishops of that countship a recognition of their rights. At this time he was so heavy that his limbs could hardly support him, nevertheless he rode his horse, even on days when younger and lighter men found the heat hard to bear, although there were times when he had to be supported by men riding beside him. His courage and resolution seemed invincible, but they were kept in check by a wise discretion. He was more ambitious to govern well than widely, and so refused to use his successes for territorial aggrandizement. He was at war once with Henry I. of England and met with reverses in Normandy; but he rallied from defeat and was able to make so bold a showing that Henry was willing to accept the intervention of the Pope to bring about peace. Henry V. of Germany marched against him with a large army. Louis summoned a small force and set out for the frontier, calling upon all France to follow him. His appeal met with instant and universal response. When the German Emperor ascertained this, he at once ordered a retreat, and Louis, though at the head of the most powerful army he had ever assembled, and one that could have overwhelmed Germany, returned to his home and disbanded his troops. Towards the close of his reign, Louis seems to have realized that he might have made himself among the most illustrious of monarchs, for he said to Suger on one occasion: "In my youth had knowledge and in my age had strength been mine, I might have conquered many kingdoms." Herein we perhaps find the origin of the French proverb, which, translated, says, "If youth but knew; if an age could do."

Suger relates how the king prepared himself for death, and the account gives such a clear picture of the manners of the day, that we reproduce it: "Exhausted by the long enfeeblement of his wasted body, but disdaining to die ignobly or unpreparedly, he called about him pious men, bishops, abbots and many priests of the holy church, and then, scorning all false shame, he demanded to make his confession devoutly before them all, and to fortify himself against death by the comfortable sacrament of the body and blood of Christ. Whilst everything is being arranged, the king on a sudden rises of himself, dresses himself, issues fully from his chamber, to the wonderment of all, advances to meet the body of our Lord Jesus Christ, and prostrates himself in reverence. Thereupon in presence of all, cleric and laic, he lays aside his kingship, deposes himself from the government of the state, confesses the sin of having ordered it ill, hands his son Louis the king's ring, and binds him to promise on oath to protect the Church of God, the poor and the orphan, to respect the rights of every

body, and to keep none prisoner save such an one as should actually have transgressed in the court itself."

Louis then arranged for the marriage of his son to Eleanor of Aquitaine, said to have been the most beautiful woman of her time. The marriage was celebrated in 1137, and after the ceremony, Louis, the son, was crowned Duke of Aquitaine. A few days later the king died, and his son came to the throne as Louis VII. King of France and Duke of Aquitaine.

There is no doubt that Louis the Fat was among the wisest of the French kings. He came to the throne when the influence of the monarchy was rapidly waning, and he restored it to something like its former prestige. If his son and successor had been able to carry out the policy of his father, history would have a very different story to tell of France.

LEADERS OF CANADA

Before passing on to consider the pioneers of Canada, who come next in order after the Cabots, it may not be without interest if we describe a map of America and the route to China as prepared in the year 1500 for the information of Henry VII. of England. The map shows two principal land areas. One of these begins at what is now sometimes called Farther India, and extends northward for an indefinite distance, then eastward as far as Greenland with a great projection southward to what is intended to represent Florida. South of Florida is a group of islands, one of which is clearly meant to represent Cuba, and south of this is an undefined area having at the north a general resemblance to the northern part of South America. The cartographer was under the impression that there was open sea between the West Indies and the Pacific. The inscriptions on the map are very amusing. On Terra Antarctica is written, "Where be salvages, men yt worship devilles," and that there may be no doubt about the statement, the "devilles" are represented as jumping about in flames, and the "salvages" are shown bowing before them. Several islands are shown off what may have been intended for the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and we are told "these isles be full of demons." On what corresponds to Alaska is a fierce creature with a forked tail, breathing out fire, and the inscription says, "This a fire drake." Other inscriptions equally amusing are upon the map, which serves to convey a pretty good idea of the speculations of geographers of four centuries ago.

There is some reason to believe that the fishermen of Breton and the Basque Provinces of Spain had visited the banks of Newfoundland even before the voyages of the Cabots; it is certain that these fisheries were regularly inaugurated by the year 1504. In the year 1517 as many as fifty vessels were regularly engaged in this trade. There were no attempts made at exploring the mainland. Indeed the common belief was that the region was full of demons. Thet, a great authority of his day, spoke of this, and after telling of some who ventured to doubt it, said: "True it is, and I myself have heard it not from one, but from a great number of sailors and pilots with whom I have made many voyages, that when they passed this way, they heard in the air and on the tops and about the masts, a great clamor of men's voices, confused and inarticulate, such as you may hear from the market place; whereupon they well knew that the Isle of Demons was not far off." He adds that once when he himself was among the Indians these unhappy people were so tormented by these demons that they would fall into his arms for relief, whereupon he would repeat a passage from the Gospel of St. John, and the fiends would speedily vanish. He further says that the demons were very comely to look upon, but became so malicious that the island was abandoned to them.

But the process of exploration did not wholly languish. In 1506 Denis of Harfleur sailed into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to be followed two years later by Hubert of Dieppe. In 1518 the Baron de Lery attempted to establish a settlement on Sable Island, but failed, although he left cattle and horses there, which multiplied. Some of the descendants of the horses are found today, hardly little ponies. In 1523 John Verrazzone, a Florentine, set out on an expedition under the patronage of the King of France. He visited the Gulf of St. Lawrence among other places. But these voyages were undertaken without any definite object, and it was not until some forty years after the Cabots had made their memorable discoveries that any serious effort was made to occupy the lands on the western side of the ocean, which had been made known by the discoverers sent out by Henry VII.

The impetus to colonization came from Philippe de Brion-Chabot, Admiral of France, a young man, who stood high in the favor of the king, a man with a soul for adventure, but, perhaps fortunately, so given up to pleasure that he preferred to send others to do tasks, for which he was well fitted himself. He advised the king to establish a colony in the New World. The command of the expedition which was organized was entrusted to Jacques Cartier, of St. Malo, from which port he sailed in April, 1534, with two vessels of sixty tons each, each vessel carrying sixty men. They were twenty days crossing the Atlantic, a remarkably quick voyage for that time. Cartier rounded Newfoundland and, passing through the Straits of Belle Isle, sailed southward. He entered a bay, which seemed so

warm in comparison with the icebound shores of Newfoundland; that he named it the Baie des Chaleurs. He found the people who lived on the shore absolutely naked and living on fish, which they ate when only half cooked. They had no houses, but slept under their overturned canoes. Cartier seems to have been discouraged, for he speedily returned to France, which he reached in September, having been absent from home for only four months.

The King of France, however, was greatly pleased with the work of the explorer, and promptly fitted out another expedition and placed Cartier in command. This consisted of three ships, the largest being of one hundred and twenty tons. The expedition was made up of men of excellent character, many of them being men of family and fortune. The departure was marked by a religious ceremony. As this was the first party to set out with the determination to settle in Canada, the expedition of Cabot being without any definite purpose in that respect, it is interesting to know that it was inaugurated under such impressive and auspicious circumstances.

Portraits of Jacques Cartier show a spare man with a high brow, rather out of proportion to the rest of his face, a firm and somewhat prominent chin, altogether a face showing intelligence and determination. Parkman in "Pioneers of France in the New World" thus speaks of the town from which the expedition sailed and its intrepid leader: "The ancient town of St. Malo—thrust out like a buttress into the sea, strange and grim of aspect, breathing war from its walls and battlements of ragged stone, a stronghold of privateers, the home of a race whose intractable defiance neither time nor change has subdued—has been for centuries a nursery of hardy mariners. Among the earliest and most eminent on its list stands the name of Jacques Cartier. His portrait hangs in the town hall of St. Malo—bold, keen features bespeaking a spirit not apt to quail before the wrath of man nor of the elements. In him Cabot found a fit agent for his design, if indeed its suggestion is not due to the Breton navigator."

THE CHURCH AND SCIENCE

Some time, during the Eighteenth Century a French sailor was cast ashore on the Island of Madagascar, where he remained for a long time. The account of his stay is the final authority for conditions as they existed on the island before the advent of white people. He relates an incident which is worth repeating. After he had become familiar with the language of the tribe with which he lived, he endeavored to instruct them in Christianity, as he understood it, and that they might be well grounded, he began with the story of Creation as told in Genesis. The tribe was not disinclined to receive his teaching, but when he told of Eve being made out of one of Adam's ribs, the chief was disposed to dispute the proposition. He said that if such were the case, a man must have one less rib on one side than on the other. The Frenchman, confident in the soundness of his theology, admitted that this must be the case, whereupon a general counting of ribs took place; and the result was his complete discomfiture. At this the chief and the tribe with him refused to hear any more of the new religion. Christianity set itself up against fact, with the inevitable result. This incident, which happened as related, illustrates the attitude of the Church towards science, and its lessness is of value, because there seems likely to arise a controversy as to how far religion is affected by some very recent propositions in science.

Religion must not be confounded with the Church. Religion is a law of existence, as much apart from human origin as is the law of gravitation, and as universal. It has existed, so far as we know, in all times and in all lands; but does not appear the same everywhere. Let us take an example from the visible creation. Electricity is everywhere in the world. The savage only knows it in its destructive and appalling form as lightning; we know it as one of man's most useful servants. This is only an illustration, and to found an argument upon it might lead to error. It is only intended to show that the same thing may appear very differently to different people and under different conditions. Whatever may have been the processes through which humanity has passed in the ages of the past, there is no doubt at all that at some stage there entered into the human mind the conception of an Unseen Power and of man's relations to it, and whenever this was or how it came about, then it was that religion was born. From this primitive beginning there has been an evolution, which has kept pace with the needs of humanity. There doubtless have been manifestations of an agency contributing to the right development of this evolution, or perhaps it would be correct to say that there have been frequent manifestations of some agency exterior to humanity; and we have reached at last a stage when we are beginning to realize that religion is a spiritual power, which finds its best expression in doing good to others rather than in forms of worship.

The Church is an organization, which has been formed for the purpose of instruction in religion. It claims to enjoy certain powers not shared by mankind in general. This is in accordance with universal custom. In all ages and in all lands there have been those individuals who have claimed, or to whom have been attributed, certain special relations with the

Unseen. It is not necessary in this connection to inquire into the validity of such claims. Probably a strictly scientific investigation would show that there is a valid foundation for them. The universal testimony of mankind is to the effect that such relations are possible. If we deny their possibility, we must leave unexplained countless things, many of them of the greatest importance. But we shall not pursue this phase of the thought any further. The point upon which stress is laid is that it is no part of the duty or prerogative of the Church to explain physical phenomena. Its attempts to do so have always ended in disaster.

The Christian Church was organized at a time when the learning of the world, or, more accurately speaking, of that part of the world in which it was organized, did not concern itself to a very great extent with the investigation of natural phenomena. Whatever may have been the knowledge possessed by the philosophers of ancient Greece or ancient Egypt, little had survived from their times except their theories. There was no science, properly so called, in the Roman Empire at the beginning of the Christian Era. The early Fathers knew little and cared less about the operation of natural forces, and they had no means at their command of investigating them, even if they had been disposed to do so. The Church had hardly got upon its feet, when a flood of barbaric ignorance overwhelmed Europe. A new mythology became engrafted upon the old one. Men, hopelessly ignorant of the rudiments of science, became earnest workers for the Christian religion. That there were wonderful demonstrations of spiritual power during the Dark Ages, as they were called, cannot be disputed by any one who knows anything of history, but of actual knowledge of not only the secrets of nature, but of her most superficial facts, there was very little indeed. Nevertheless the Church, as all other organizations in all other countries which professed to deal with religion, worked out its own theories of how things came to be, why they are, and what they are going to become, and the system of theology that was built up was made to conform to these theories, when the theories were not made to conform to theology. The result was that there came into existence a vast body of ignorance and an assumption on the part of the Church that any one who ventured to challenge its errors, was an abomination in the sight of God and man. It is not necessary to relate the incidents of persecution inflicted by the Church upon those who advanced explanations of natural phenomena, which seemed to conflict with the accepted theology. We know what the consequences have been. They took shape in the form of a controversy, which in later days came to be called one between Science and Religion. The world was told by the Church that Science was seeking to destroy Faith; the scientific world became more and more unwilling to consider the Church seriously, and therefore, very illogically and unscientifically, began to refuse to respect Religion. There never was anything quite so unscientific as the treatment accorded by certain scientific men to religious truth. Draper wrote a book called the "Conflict of Science and Religion." There never was a more complete misnomer, nor did any man with any pretence to scientific attainments discuss a subject of vital importance with less regard to the principles of his own science. What he was really dealing with was the conflict of certain ecclesiastics with the progress of science.

Religion is not hostile to Science, nor is Science hostile to Religion. They are both manifestations of the truth, and it has not yet been given to human wisdom to understand either of them perfectly. There can only be one set of truths, and all truths must harmonize. Our explanations of them may antagonize each other. We do not make the best of our material lives; we do not make the best of our spiritual lives. But there is one very happy sign, namely, that both Religion and Science are tending toward simplicity. And so we say to those persons, who may feel disturbed lest some discovery of Science may loosen their trust in God, that if they will listen they may hear out of the warring elements of human thought a voice saying: "It is I; be not afraid." For the truth, whether it is discovered in the recesses of a laboratory or in the secrets of the heart, is of God.

For blessings ever wait on virtuous deeds, And though a late, a sure reward succeeds.—William Congreve.

Grieved—"Now, what are you feeling bad about?"

"Oh, I am utterly wretched. He doesn't love me as I love him."

"How do you know?"

"Why, we discovered last evening that the day we have set for our wedding day is the day of the opening of the baseball season, and also there's a big bargain sale on at one of the down-town stores."

"And he wanted to change the date of the wedding?"

"We both wanted to change it. He couldn't miss the opening game, and I just couldn't dream of missing those bargains."

"Well, then, I—"

"But he wanted to have the wedding a day later while it was suggested having it a day sooner."—Houston Post.

Yuan Kai Shai---The Man of Destiny

EIGHT years ago the Russo-Japanese war was fiercely raging, writes the Pekin correspondent of the London Telegraph. Eight years ago Yuan Kai Shai was viceroy of the metropolitan province of Chihli. Eight years ago such things as have recently happened in China were not dreamed of. It was then that, sitting down near Yuan Shi Kai's yamen and attempting to pierce the veil of the future, I wrote the following passage ("The Re-Shaping of the Far East"), which it is interesting today to re-quote:

"Viceroy Yuan Shi Kai's yamen is a very modest affair for such a dominant person as this Honan man, who has made no mistakes, although he has been exposed to such crucial tests as the 1898 coup d'etat and the Boxer business of 1900. For in both he was expected to be the prime mover who would decide the day—at least temporarily—and in both cases he did not move. In 1898 the reform party, with the weak and sexless emperor in their hands, expected co-operation from Yuan Shi Kai, and had even duly arranged for it, it is whispered, to the best of their ability. Yuan was no viceroy in those days, but merely a high official in charge of a corps d'élite of 8,000 foreign-drilled troops at the Hsichow camp, which is a stone's throw from Tientsin. According to the plans of the reformers, Yuan as a loyal official was to march to the rescue of his emperor, and to back the reform decrees with a display of force. But Yuan Shi was no novice in such affairs, and knew his Chinese history too well. He waited for time to sift things into their proper perspective, and to give men their true valuation, and his instinct did not betray him. The masterful empress-dowager soon arranged things in the palace, and the weak emperor once more collapsed, and was forgotten. Again, in 1900, when, as independent governor of Shantung, with no viceroy overseeing him, Yuan Shi Kai was in the very centre of the Boxer business, and, his very own master, he waited patiently with his good troops, who might have made all the difference in the world, without stirring or giving a sign. And in the end Yuan Shi Kai received his due reward, for in August and September of 1900, when the bubble had burst, he used his men for the first time. Acting rapidly they drove all fugitive Boxers and disbanded Chinese soldiery over the borders of Shantung, and, whilst foreign troops were overrunning Chihli and other provinces, not one of them ventured into Shantung. Then, when Li Hung Chang died, Yuan Shi Kai received Tientsin, and the important Chihli viceroyalty as his reward, and it was the self-same corps d'élite, preserved intact through all these troubles, which escorted the empress-dowager back into the palace, and provided her with a powerful guard until she should regain confidence. It is again this corps, with its picked men at work as drill-sergeants, which is rapidly making other corps no less efficient all over the north of China, and in a very few months these drill-sergeants or others taught by them, will be doing the same thing in every part of the country, until the old Chinese soldier is known no more."

Attitude to Foreigners

"Thus, with only a small mounted body-guard, horsed on Australian chargers, purchased from the fatuous German expeditionary corps of 1900, waiting in the narrow courtyards of his yamen, and his 8,000 unarmed military police on the streets, clever Yuan Shi Kai may seem far less important than he really is; but appearances are often deceptive in China, and the men that really count are seldom appraised at their right value on foreign markets. And the question that everyone is asking now is, whether important Yuan Shi Kai is pro-Japanese at heart or pro-Russian, since this will mean much when the war comes to an end. Some say that after the Seoul affair and the Japanese war of 1894 nobody could expect him to be a friend of the Japanese, because no other than Yuan Shi Kai was for many years stationed in Korea at the time of the diplomatic struggle between the courts of Peking and Tokyo, and was actually imperial Chinese resident, instructed by Li Hung Chang at Seoul before the outbreak of war. Others maintain that he distrusts the Russians, and that it is impossible for him to place any faith in them since the events of 1903. All these people, however, are talking for the sake of talking, and miss the crucial point. For Yuan Shi Kai, in common with every Chinese official, high and low, is pro-Chinese and pro-nothing else. He is an opportunist, with a convenient memory, so far as concerns all non-Chinese things, and he will remain so while China is what she is at present—without any strong hand at the helm. He is pro-Japanese up to a certain point, although never beyond it, because he has at last thoroughly understood (and he is the first high Chinese official who has ever done this) that efficiency is the key-note of modern success, and that the Japanese are willing, nay, anxious, that the Chinese should learn everything they can teach them. Therefore, he is willing most certainly to accept a tuition which will be cheaper and more thorough than that offered by any other country. But Yuan Shi Kai also never forgets that the Russian frontier marches with the Chinese frontier for several thousand miles, and that the old Chinese proverb bids the people fear the wolf of the north and not the cock of the south."

"Knowing all this, Yuan Shi Kai is all things to all men. He has a Norwegian colonel attached to his post, who, because he wears the coveted cross of St. George, is supposed to represent the Russian side of the question. But he also has a Japanese colonel and some Japanese instructors elsewhere, and in this way neither side may yet say what his real feelings are. The corner-stone of the Chinese governmental structure in internal affairs is equivoque, and in semi-foreign relations it has been found equally useful. Yuan Shi Kai, at the present moment, is truly a man amongst men, and the right one in the right place; and the fact that he is no admirer of British diplomacy in the far east shows that diplomacy to be very poorly represented. In less than ten years' time the fates will force Yuan Shi Kai to show his hand; but what that hand is no one can yet say."

The Chinese Miracle

Well, the fates have forced Yuan Shi Kai to show his hand within the stipulated period, and in the miracle which has come—the Chinese republic—he has supplanted the very emperors. Did he really conspire to bring this about from the very beginning, when he was so suddenly recalled from retirement by the frightened Manchu dynasty, and ungraciously told to crush the rebels? Or has it simply been chance, that blind goddess, that has propelled him upwards to the seat of the gods?

I thought of this question, and sat opposite him a few months in the middle of the revolution, plying him with questions, which he readily answered; I thought of it continually, until at last I found the answer. The answer is the man himself—the stature of the man, not the physical stature, but the mental stature, always remembering the peculiar environment in which he has lived. In England he might have been a Kitchener or a Palmerston—straightforward, hard-hitting, emphatic; in Germany perhaps a Bismarck, a man tinged with cynicism and full of contempt for other people's opinions; but because he lives in China he has become Yuan Shi Kai, which is an extraordinary mingling of iron resolve and marvellous suppleness. It is, indeed, something of a marvel to find in the same man a straightforwardness almost unknown among Orientals, combined with a capacity for political chess-playing sufficiently great to beat any European statesman of today just as easily as Talleyrand could beat those of his generation. This is no idle praise; it is stern fact.

He is not a very big man physically, but he is thick-set, with very determined features—a Chinese bull-dog, in fact. His wide-open eyes watch the questioner closely, but never craftily; yet it is well to understand from the outset that those eyes are seeking both to understand the question thoroughly, and to discover precisely what lies behind it—an art very imperfectly known in Europe, although lawyers think they possess it. When Yuan Shi Kai has got the meaning and the motive—which he does as rapidly as a dog snaps up a bone—he answers at once bluntly and determinedly; and then, setting himself, waits patiently for the next bone. He can work through a whole carcase of questions without the slightest sign of fatigue—he sits there squarely and finishes you off until the last bone is gone. The thing is immense and fascinating, a new experience in a world of worn-out experiences, something to be remembered for many a long day by those who have matched wits against him.

Planning and Plotting

And just as the man is like this when he is passive—that is when he allows somebody else to take the lead—so he is when he is originating; organizing, directing, planning, plotting. He is full of energy and resourcefulness, a very glutton for work. It is an absolute record that during three months of the revolution he worked twenty hours a day, not

ing every telegram or despatch that came in or went out; keeping every thread between his own fingers, adding new ones continually, and yet leaving nothing at all to his subordinates except mere clerical work. Nevertheless, the man is physically extraordinarily lazy. Like all Orientals, he feels not the slightest need for any sort of exercise or fresh air. Since the attempt on his life, he has gone out as seldom as possible, and his sedentary life has now so completely won him that he always goes upstairs in a sedan-chair borne by four bearers! Even to mandarins of the old school this looks like carrying ease a little too far.

And yet, this curious man has a phenomenal appetite—a wolfish appetite. In strong contrast to the official class in China, who are almost always delicate, and only care for delicacies, Yuan Shi Kai eats like the veriest peasant from his own agricultural province of Honan. Bowls of macaroni, hard-baked native bread called po-po, pork and mutton—all are grist to his mill, whilst such friandises as sharks' fins and beche-de-mer and birds' nest soup mean nothing to him. Then, again—and this is a constant reproach—like Mahomet in his latter years, he is a frank lover

of women, and the ladies of his establishment pass the round dozen. He has twenty-six sons and daughters, and when the family moves it requires almost a regiment to escort them. Like most strong men, he is bluff in his family manners; he does not care a button what people think; he lacks that peculiar decorum which the courteous east decrees. For instance, in Chinese society of the old school it is the proper thing to excuse excessive uxoriousness before your intimates by a graceful facon de parler which leaves something to the imagination. You say "I sent today for my eleventh son (or my sixteenth daughter, let us say), and would you believe it, the silly fellow (or the blushing girl) was so bashful that he brought his mother with him." That is the correct way of putting it; paterfamilias then feels quite at ease. Yuan Shi Kai, being master of his own mind, does not indulge in such transparent subterfuges; therefore, it has become a popular reproach that he is a very much married man. Such, in rough outline, is the outer man who largely controls the future of China—who, indeed, is the only man big enough for the situation.

Share in the Revolution

And here is the most interesting question

—which we have already asked and not yet answered—to what extent did this man of all others aid and abet the revolution? Obviously it is too soon to write the history of the sensational changes which have come in China, and to assign to each personality his proper place. Years must elapse before the actual truth concerning many things can be known—in fact, it may be here surmised that the truth can never be known about certain things. Still, this much can be said: Yuan Shi Kai, as a patriotic Chinese from first to last, was determined to be on the side of law and order—and a stable central government. Recalled to power on October 14, 1911—four days after the Wuchang outbreak—from the banishment in which he had lived for two and a half years—a banishment inflicted upon him because of the hatred of the prince regent (brother of the unfortunate Emperor Kuang-Hsu), he evidently decided from the beginning that he would guide events, and, at the same time, allow them to propel him upwards. Ambitious and far-seeing, patriotic, yet revengeful, he could not have had much love for the Manchus, though undoubtedly he loved the pomp and majesty of the imperial

court, and believed the imperial conception to be the crowning achievement of Chinese civilization. Placed thus on the horns of a dilemma; wishing to save the throne and yet to end the Manchu autocracy; surrounded by plotters and partisans, his was no easy role to play; and yet he played it in a masterly manner. He was aware, for instance, from the beginning, that on the Manchu side there was a plot within a plot—that is, that a strong section of the imperial clan, led by the reckless commander of the imperial bodyguard, Prince Tsai-Tao, desired the fall of the child emperor and the regent, so that they themselves might seize the throne. He was also aware that on the revolutionary side there were very different parties, with very different ideals. It was necessary to play all these conflicting interests as an angler plays heavy trout, exhausting the biggest and strongest by his artifices. That is precisely what he did from first to last, and that is why he is president of the republic.

Value of a Railway

The best history of the revolution in China from the purely politico-military standpoint, can be written by a simple description of everything that took place along the Hankow-Peking railway—that 800-mile feeler of steel that stretches down from the northern capital to the great Yangtze valley. From the moment of the entraining of the two divisions of the imperial army, hastily summoned from the manoeuvres on which they were actually engaged, to the Wuchang armistice, which followed the capture of Hanyang, Yuan Shi Kai used the long steel feeler much as an angler uses his rod. He played with everybody from start to finish. Undoubtedly the revolution could have been completely crushed within one month, or perhaps even less; but Yuan Shi Kai knew that that would have meant no settlement at all. A worse explosion was bound to occur if the Manchus remained omnipotent even in name; Yuan Shi Kai worked to leave nobody omnipotent, and perhaps has succeeded only too well. Wuchang could have been captured the day after the taking of Hanyang; nobody has dared to explain why it was not captured. Nankin need never have fallen—Yuan Shi Kai's enemies say that he was at the bottom of that too. There are even those who stoutly maintain that the military revolt in Peking on February 29, was engineered within the walls of his compound solely as an excuse to prevent him from proceeding to Nankin to swear fidelity to the republic. But it is useless to make statements about such things; one can be sure of nothing today.

But will he climb higher still, and assume the imperial yellow? I do not know—I do not care to guess; nor does any man. Buy one thing for the time being seems certain—that so far from attempting the coup d'etat, which many already declare inevitable, if any is to be made, as usual Yuan Shi Kai will allow events to make that coup, being borne along the crest of the wave and landed high and dry far above all danger. The army may decree some fresh upheaval; the army, when it is reorganized, may act much as the Turkish army acted when it marched into Constantinople. There is, of course, no valid reason why a peculiar type of republic—something like the French type—with a hole in the middle, showing where the throne ought to be—should not become definitely established in China; the Chinese are sufficiently philosophic to accept any form of government. But if there is to be a "second empire," if the revolution is to prove only one act in a long drama, there is only one man living who can fitly take his seat on the re-established throne.

Longfellow's Early Aim

The fact is, I most eagerly aspire after future eminence in literature; my whole soul burns most ardently for it, and every earthly thought centres in it. There may be something visionary in this, but I flatter myself that I have prudence enough to keep enthusiasm from defeating its own object by too great haste. Surely there never was a better opportunity offered for the exertion of literary talent in our own country than is now offered. —Henry W. Longfellow, in letter to his father.



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The approach to the watertight is lined with bas-reliefs executed in hard fine-grained limestone, and carved after the manner of Cappadocian monuments. The original gateway was the earliest of the Hittite monuments found at Carchemish, and dates from long before the fourteenth century B.C. At a later time this must have been taken down and rebuilt on a different level, but the original plan was retained, and there are traces of independent buildings on which, in many instances, the reliefs appear to have been set up. Amongst the sculptures which decorated the way leading to the lower palace, the most wonderful is a great lion nearly 15 feet in length, the remains of which were discovered at the foot of the old river bank. The stairway ran down to a large courtyard of irregular shape, the walls of which are decorated with reliefs of chariots and men in the latest style of Hittite art. Not much work could be undertaken here this season, but a part of

the southern wall was laid bare, which disclosed five new limestone reliefs of great interest, and promises further similar discoveries in this part of the area.

It would appear that following Sargon's capture of the city in 717 B.C., the most reckless destruction of the sculpture and carvings took place. Quantities of pieces were found which had been thrown down from the palace upon the sloping ground beneath, or were lying piled high in the courtyard.

The Remedy

Mr. Zipper—"Ah, I've got the 'eadache suttin' awful. Yer quite right, Mrs. Smith. I mus' begin ter take more care o' meself. * * I'll go back 'ome; I got a nice bit o' cold pork in the culberd an' some pickles, an' I'll 'ave a nice cup o' tea and then go straight to bed with a glass uv 'gin."—Sketch.

Making His Fortune

Parvenu—"I'll buy these three pictures for £1 each." Artist—"But it's so little." Parvenu—"I'll hang them in my drawing room, tell everybody I paid £50 each for them, and your fortune is made!"—Lustige Blaetter.

Yuan Kai Shai---The Man of Destiny

EIGHT years ago the Russo-Japanese war was fiercely raging, writes the Pekin correspondent of the London Telegraph. Eight years ago Yuan Kai Shai was viceroy of the metropolitan province of Chihli. Eight years ago such things as have recently happened in China were not dreamed of. It was then that, sitting down near Yuan Shi Kai's yamen and attempting to pierce the veil of the future, I wrote the following passage ("The Re-Shaping of the Far East"), which it is interesting today to re-quote:

"Viceroy Yuan Shi Kai's yamen is a very modest affair for such a dominant person as this Honan man, who has made no mistakes, although he has been exposed to such crucial tests as the 1898 coup d'etat and the Boxer business of 1900. For in both he was expected to be the prime mover who would decide the day—at least temporarily—and in both cases he did not move. In 1898 the reform party, with the weak and sexless emperor in their hands, expected co-operation from Yuan Shi Kai, and had even duly arranged for it, it is whispered, to the best of their ability. Yuan was no viceroy in those days, but merely a high official in charge of a corps d'elite of 8,000 foreign-trained troops at the Hsiuchan camp, which is a stone's throw from Tientsin. According to the plans of the reformers, Yuan as a loyal official was to march to the rescue of his emperor, and to back the reform decrees with a display of force. But Yuan Shi was no novice in such affairs, and knew his Chinese history too well. He waited for time to sift things into their proper perspective, and to give men their true valuation, and his instinct did not betray him. The masterful empress-dowager soon arranged things in the palace, and was forgotten. Again, in 1900, when, as independent governor of Shantung, with no viceroy overseeing him, Yuan Shi Kai was in the very centre of the Boxer business, and, his very own master, he waited patiently with his good troops, who might have made all the difference in the world, without stirring or giving a sign. And in the end Yuan Shi Kai received his due reward, for in August and September of 1900, when the bubble had burst, he used his men for the first time. Acting rapidly they drove all fugitive Boxers and disbanded Chinese soldiery over the borders of Shantung, and, whilst foreign troops were overrunning Chihli and other provinces, not one of them ventured into Shantung. Then, when Li Hung Chang died, Yuan Shi Kai received Tientsin and the important Chihli viceroyalty as his reward, and it was the self-same corps d'elite, preserved intact through all these troubles, which escorted the empress-dowager back into the palace, and provided her with a powerful guard until she should regain confidence. It is again this corps, with its picked men at work as drill-sergeants, which is rapidly making other corps no less efficient all over the north of China, and in a very few months these drill-sergeants or others taught by them, will be doing the same thing in every part of the country, until the old Chinese soldier is known no more.

Attitude to Foreigners

"Thus, with only a small mounted body-guard, horsed on Australian chargers, purchased from the famous German expeditionary corps of 1900, waiting in the narrow courtyards of his yamen, and his 8,000 unarmed military police on the streets, clever Yuan Shi Kai may seem far less important than he really is; but appearances are often deceptive in China, and the men that really count are seldom appraised at their right value on foreign markets. And the question that everyone is asking now is, whether important Yuan Shi Kai is pro-Japanese at heart or pro-Russian, since this will mean much when the war comes to an end. Some say that after the Seoul affair and the Japanese war of 1894 nobody could expect him to be a friend of the Japanese, because no other than Yuan Shi Kai was for many years stationed in Korea at the time of the diplomatic struggle between the courts of Peking and Tokio, and was actually imperial Chinese resident, instructed by Li Hung Chang at Seoul before the outbreak of war. Others maintain that he distrusts the Russians, and that it is impossible for him to place any faith in them since the events of 1903. All these people, however, are talking for the sake of talking, and miss the crucial point. For Yuan Shi Kai, in common with every Chinese official, high and low, is pro-Chinese and pro-Chinese only. He is an opportunist, with a convenient memory, so far as concerns all non-Chinese things, and he will remain so while China is what she is at present—without any strong hand at the helm. He is pro-Japanese up to a certain point, although never beyond it, because he has at last thoroughly understood (and he is the first Chinese official who has ever done this) that efficiency is the key-note of modern success, and that the Japanese are willing, nay, anxious, that the Chinese should learn everything they can teach them. Therefore, he is willing most certainly to accept a tuition which will be cheaper and more thorough than that offered by any other country. But Yuan Shi Kai also never forgets that the Russian frontier marches with the Chinese frontier for several thousand miles, and that the old Chinese proverb bids the people fear the wolf of the north and not the cock of the south,

"Knowing all this, Yuan Shi Kai is all things to all men. He has a Norwegian colonel attached to his post, who, because he wears the coveted cross of St. George, is supposed to represent the Russian side of the question. But he also has a Japanese colonel and some Japanese instructors elsewhere, and in this way neither side may yet say what his real feelings are. The corner-stone of the Chinese governmental structure in internal affairs is equivoque, and in semi-foreign relations it has been found equally useful. Yuan Shi Kai, at the present moment, is truly a man amongst men; and the right one in the right place; and the fact that he is no admirer of British diplomacy in the far east shows that diplomacy to be very poorly represented. In less than ten years' time the fates will force Yuan Shi Kai to show his hand; but what that hand is no one can yet say."

The Chinese Miracle

Well, the fates have forced Yuan Shi Kai to show his hand within the stipulated period, and in the miracle which has come—the Chinese republic—he has supplanted the very emperors. Did he really conspire to bring this about from the very beginning, when he was so suddenly recalled from retirement by the frightened Manchu dynasty, and ungraciously told to crush the rebels? Or has it simply been chance, that blind goddess, that has propelled him upwards to the seat of the gods?

I thought of this question, and sat opposite him a few months in the middle of the revolution, plying him with questions, which he readily answered; I thought of it continually until at last I found the answer. The answer is the man himself—the stature of the man, not the physical stature, but the mental stature, always remembering the peculiar environment in which he has lived. In England he might have been a Kitchener or a Palmerston—straightforward, hard-hitting, emphatic; in Germany perhaps a Bismarck, a man tinged with cynicism and full of contempt for other people's opinions; but because he lives in China he has become Yuan Shi Kai, which is an extraordinary mingling of iron resolve and marvellous suppleness. It is, indeed, something of a marvel to find in the same man a straightforwardness almost unknown among Orientals, combined with a capacity for political chess-playing sufficiently great to beat any European statesman of today just as easily as Talleyrand could beat those of his generation. This is no idle praise; it is stern fact.

He is not a very big man physically, but he is thick-set, with very determined features—a Chinese bull-dog, in fact. His wide-open eyes watch the questioner closely, but never craftily; yet it is well to understand from the outset that those eyes are seeking both to understand the question thoroughly, and to discover precisely what lies behind it—an art very imperfectly known in Europe, although lawyers think they possess it. When Yuan Shi Kai has got the meaning and the motive—which he does as rapidly as a dog snaps up a bone—he answers at once bluntly and determinedly; and then, setting himself, waits patiently for the next bone. He can work through a whole carcase of questions without the slightest sign of fatigue—he sits there squarely, and finishes you off until the last bone is gone. The thing is immense and fascinating, a new experience in a world of worn-out experiences, something to be remembered for many a long day by those who have matched wits against him.

Planning and Plotting

And just as the man is like this when he is passive—that is when he allows somebody else to take the lead—so he is when he is originating, organizing, directing, planning, plotting. He is full of energy and resourcefulness, a very glutton for work. It is an absolute record that during three months of the revolution he worked twenty hours a day, not-

ing every telegram or despatch that came in or went out; keeping every thread between his own fingers, adding new ones continually, and yet leaving nothing at all to his subordinates except mere clerical work. Nevertheless, the man is physically extraordinarily lazy. Like all Orientals, he feels not the slightest need for any sort of exercise or fresh air. Since the attempt on his life, he has gone out as seldom as possible, and his sedentary life has now so completely won him that he always goes upstairs in a sedan-chair borne by four bearers! Even to mandarins of the old school this looks like carrying ease a little too far.

And yet, this curious man has a phenomenal appetite—a wolfish appetite. In strong contrast to the official class in China, who are almost always delicate, and only care for delicacies, Yuan Shi Kai eats like the veriest peasant from his own agricultural province of Honan. Bowls of macaroni, hard-baked native bread called po-po, pork and mutton—all are grist to his mill, whilst such friandises as sharks' fins and beche-de-mer and birds' nest soup mean nothing to him. Then, again—and this is a constant reproach—like Mahomet in his latter years, he is a frank lover

of women, and the ladies of his establishment pass the round dozen. He has twenty-six sons and daughters, and when the family moves it requires almost a regiment to escort them. Like most strong men, he is bluff in his family manners; he does not care a button what people think; he lacks that peculiar decorum which the courteous east decrees. For instance, in Chinese society of the old school it is the proper thing to excuse excessive uxoriousness before your intimates by a graceful facon de parler which leaves something to the imagination. You say "I sent today for my eleventh son (or my sixteenth daughter, let us say), and would you believe it, the silly fellow (or the blushing girl) was so bashful that he brought his mother with him." That is the correct way of putting it; paterfamilias then feels quite at ease. Yuan Shi Kai, being master of his own mind, does not indulge in such transparent subterfuges; therefore, it has become a popular reproach that he is a very much married man. Such, in rough outline, is the outer man who largely controls the future of China—who, indeed, is the only man big enough for the situation.

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THE VICTORIA THEATRE OF 1867

BY EDGAR FAWCETT

A FEW notes in explanation of the accompanying facsimile programme would refresh the memory of our pioneer residents. As I have before observed in relation to early theatricals in Victoria, it was the amateurs that the theatre-going public relied upon for entertainment, as few regular companies visited the city. Such being the case, great interest was taken in these performances, more especially as they were always given for some charity.

It will be observed that the performance was given in this case for the Orphans of St. Ann's Convent, and was under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Seymour, as also of Admiral Hastings and Mrs. Hastings. The Admiral was a very popular man, liked by all, a regular "John Bull." My father was purveyor to the navy in our business of upholsterers, and we saw a deal of the naval officers at our store. I can well remember one of several occasions, when the Admiral had his lunch at our store, my father giving the office up to him, where the two were waited on by the Admiral's servant. There were two pretty good hotels in the city, but this did not prevent him carrying out this programme occasionally during his long stay on this station. Hastings, on the Mainland, was named after him, and I think, with many others at the time, that "Hastings" should be the name of the Mainland capital today, instead of Vancouver, which conflicts with "Vancouver Island." But to proceed.

The Victoria Amateur Dramatic Club was composed of professional and business men mostly, and very creditable performances were given. There was a stranded theatrical family that assisted, furnishing the female characters necessary, and your humble servant having to also assist them, as before stated. On this occasion I impersonated Julia Jenkins, a milliner's assistant. In the "Heir-at-Law" Charles Clark took the part of "Lord Duberly." He was a clever amateur, a gentleman at leisure, but not in very affluent circumstances, as we had later on to give him a complimentary benefit, and he left for home. He, like many other young men from England, came here in the early sixties to make a fortune in a year or two and return, but many were doomed to disappointment. Arthur Keast, of the firm of Stewart & Keast, and later on deputy-registrar of the court, has a widow and several sons and daughters resident here, he having died a few years back. Godfrey Brown as "Dr. Pangloss" was one of our best actors. He was uncle to the late Charles Rhodes, and is now, I believe, a resident of Honolulu. Stanhope Farwell, of Mohun & Farwell, was a well-known civil engineer, who was for years connected with the C. P. R. surveys. W. J. Callingham as "Zekiel Homespun" would have graced any stage as a low comedian. This was the universal opinion at the time, and, in consequence, was a drawing card. Callingham was a draper (McCutcheon & Callingham, corner of Fort and Broad streets). H. C. Courtney, as "Wewick,"

was a prominent lawyer, and father of Mr. Courtney, the solicitor of today.

In "Who Stole the Pocketbook?" Mr. Lumley Franklin, of the firm of Selim & Lumley Franklin, auctioneers, and real estate agents, who personated "Tomkins' Tin Shop," was another clever actor.

Mr. Marsh, as Mr. Woodpecker, was the head of the Marsh family, who lived here some time with his family, and at that time furnished all the amusement we got, all the family being in the profession. Benjamin P. Griffin, or "Ben" Griffin, as he was called, was another clever member of the club. He was mine host of the Boomerang, and had been accountant in a Sydney bank, and whom we had known in Australia.

The others on the programme were young men who, as before stated, came out to make their fortunes at the mines, and had not got beyond Victoria. They lived on the remittances from home until these stopped, and a final draft, enough to bring them home again, was received, and we saw them no more.

The orchestra was under the direction of Digby Palmer (piano), and included Messrs. Wm. Haynes (violin), F. S. Bushell (bass) and Mr. Gunther (cornet). Mr. Haynes, who is hale and hearty, is still amongst us, and the sole survivor of this orchestra.

The performances always commenced at half-past seven o'clock. (Note this.)

I can say nothing more at present on these events of the happy days of youth and early manhood, of the past that cannot be recalled!

poem, and is such also as voiced in English. Passages of Isaiah are wonderful, and the splendid imagery of Revelation was surely never surpassed as a work of artistic strength, viewed quite apart from its actual power as a revelation of divine realities. Many of the psalms and the lament of David over Saul and Jonathan are other examples of poetic perfection, even considered apart from the tremendous authority of the Bible, which, of course, sets it above all comparison.

This Outlook critic finds that the literature of the Hebrews has had little influence in actually shaping the literature of modern Europe. Yet it is impossible to overlook the inspirational force of the Hebrew Scriptures in the substance of the poets, even if the form has not been adopted by the western imagination. It is true that turn where one will in modern literature one cannot escape Greece. The epic, lyric, tragedy, comedy, the pastoral, the idyll, the elegy, the epigram, all are of Greek origin. All these forms were fixed by the Greeks, and not by a slow process of development, but as it were instantaneously. This is one of the marvels of the world, that Greek poetry sprang into being without the long growth which has formed the literature of other lands.

APPRECIATION OF PICTURES

There are two standards for art appreciation—nature and art—that is to say the best that has been done by the world's artists. If the layman keeps his eyes open both to the beauties of nature and the subtleties of art he will inevitably progress in his appreciation of art as well as in the enjoyment of nature. Since in America we have more opportunity to study modern works than old masters, writes Prof. George B. Zugin in The Chautauquan, the student in approaching works of recent date should bear in mind certain fundamental differences between renaissance and modern art. Renaissance art is abstract and ideal, while modern art is concrete and realistic; renaissance art is expressive of abstract beauty, while modern art is devoted to the beauty of the actual; the old masters excel in rendering the human figure, the moderns are masters of landscape painting, of light and atmosphere.

The old masters are reserved, restrained, aristocratic, while the moderns are expressive of life and movement, and are eminently democratic. The older painters seemed to have aimed at subtle and refined, or vigorous and expressive rendering of form, and hence used pigments which remain yellow and quiet in color and opaque; while recent painters aim at the beauty of light and atmosphere on color. Some give a great variety of detail, while others paint broadly, even sketchily. In the early Italians and the Flemish Van Eyck we admire precision and finish, while in the late works of Frans Hals, and in the latest works of the Spanish painter, Sorolla, we praise the lack of finish and the breadth of handling. It cannot, then, be said that finish and detail are requirements, or that their opposites are most to be desired. Everything depends upon the temperament and education of the artist, on his vision of nature, and on his aim.

"My love, I don't want you to do your work when we are married."

"That's very considerate of you!"

"And that brings me to a delicate question. Have you enough money to enable us to keep a hired girl?"—Kansas City Journal.

A country school teacher was cashing her monthly cheque at the bank. The teller apologized for the filthy condition of the bills, saying, "I hope you are not afraid of microbes." "Not a bit of it," the schoolmarm replied, "I'm sure no microbe could live on my salary."—Lippincott's.

Rifle Practice In Belfast

THIS evening in a field on the fringe of the city I watched some young men of Belfast at their sports, writes Charles E. Hands in London Daily Mail.

It was not a pleasant evening for outdoor games. The field was sodden with the long rains, and a cold drizzle was sweeping down from the bleak Antrim hills. It needed a keen enthusiasm for sport and a strong purpose behind it to overcome such disagreeable conditions. But here were young men from the shipbuilding yards practicing rifle shooting. The ground belonged to one of the miniature rifle clubs that are springing up in great numbers in Ulster. The young men were only shooting on a miniature range at miniature targets with miniature bullets, but they were learning all the same how to handle a rifle and shoot straight. The rifles they were using were ordinary rifles "stopped down," as the photographers say, to the conditions of shooting at short range.

At the Miniature Range

To become proficient in the use of a service rifle requires a practice range as big as a parish. The patriotic young Englishman who desires to fit himself for the defence of his country and joins his local Territorial corps, can get a little shooting practice, if not enough. But in Ireland there is no Territorial force, and the patriotic young Irishman joins a miniature rifle club. A service rifle, with its barrel replaced by one of reduced bore, takes a tiny cartridge with a tiny bullet, which carries straight to its mark, but carries only one-tenth the distance of a service bullet. A target reduced in the same ratio gives the measure of accuracy of full range shooting, so in a field a hundred yards long the equivalent of practice with a service weapon at a thousand yards range may be obtained. The same skill is required of eye and hand, the same judgment of light and wind variation. And practice has the same value and the same interest at range shooting, and the man who can handle a miniature rifle with precision will be able to handle a service rifle effectively when one is placed in his hands.

So here were the young men practicing in the evening for enjoyment in the rain. They came up by tramway car from the city fresh from their day's work, spread waterproof sheets on the sodden ground, got their rifles out of the cases, produced boxes of cartridges, adjusted their scientific sighting contrivances to 250 yards, and blazed away at tiny cardboard targets, five-and-twenty yards away. A very serious business it was—all the elaborate and deliberate care that the cracks at Bisley show. They were as earnest about it as if it had been golf. In five shots at one target one young shipbuilder made three bull's-eyes, and scored forty-seven points out of a possible total of fifty, and then was dissatisfied with his performance.

A Recent Development

This sport of rifle shooting is quite a recent development in Ulster. Seven years ago the first miniature rifle club was founded in Antrim, and each year that has passed has seen a new club founded. By February of the present year there were ten clubs in existence in the two counties of Antrim and Down. In seven years ten clubs had been started, of which four had over a thousand members each. In the six months that have since elapsed twenty-four new rifle clubs have come into existence, most of them with membership rolls of between a hundred and a hundred and fifty. In the last six months more than twice as many clubs have been formed as in the seven years preceding. And now new clubs are starting at a faster rate than ever. By the end of the year dozens more will have been added.

The desire to acquire the skill of the rifle has taken hold of the youth of Ulster, and the most remarkable feature of the rapid growth of the new sport is that it is entirely spontaneous. It has not been organized. The political associations have had nothing to do with it. The Orange lodges and the Unionist clubs have had nothing to do with it. Incidentally it may be mentioned, that although political or religious opinions are not among the qualifications for membership, practically all the members of the thirty-four clubs are Unionist and Protestant.

A Sense of Discipline

It would be idle to pretend that there is no value or meaning to be attached to this fierce enthusiasm for marksmanship. Considered as a sport, miniature rifle shooting at a target is not altogether satisfying. The tiny bullet which the rifle carries would knock over a rabbit at a hundred yards or more, but rabbits do not frequent practice ranges, and the rifles are not used elsewhere. As a military arm for offence and defence the miniature Lee-Enfield or Martini is little more formidable than a bow and arrow. But the significance of the movement is the proof it affords of the desire of the young men of this part of Ireland to make themselves competent to handle a weapon.

I do not profess to know what plans the Ulster leaders have formed in the event of certain contingencies; nor do the young men who are flocking to join the shooting clubs know. The reliance of the people upon their natural leaders is one of the signs of a condition of national emergency. There is a ready submission to discipline, the signs of which are to be seen everywhere in Ulster. Whatever instructions the leaders in Ulster politics give are implicitly obeyed by the rank and file of the organizations, the Orange lodges and the Unionist clubs. Every lodge meeting and club gathering sees a full attendance of members.

A band was marching through the streets last night in connection with some musical competition, and a crowd joined up and followed it. They formed themselves in fours and marched as if by natural instinct in military style. I have seen the programme of sports for a festival meeting of a Unionist club early next month. It is a military festival, comprising a somewhat ambitious tactical exercise and ending with the assault of a fortified position.

Nobody orders these things, as nobody orders the young men to practice marksmanship. They are spontaneous manifestations of the present mood and inclinations of the people.

INFLUENCE OF GREEK POETRY

Some find support for their view that classic culture should be retained in the colleges, at least for those who aspire to be broadly educated men and women, in an argument of Shelley, who said that we were all Greek, "for our laws, our literature, our religion, our arts, have their root in Greece." While we, of course, trace our religion rather to the Hebrews than to the Greeks, and while the actual foundations of our laws is clearly seen in the Mosaic code, yet, in respect to art and literature, it is surely fair to assert the tremendous influences of the Greek ideal. Is not this sufficient reason for giving the cultured man of today as much knowledge as he can find time to gain of the art and literature of Greece?

One recalls, nevertheless, that the Hebrew literature, as such, is in many instances no whit behind the greatness of Homer, Aeschylus or Sophocles in dramatic or epic grandeur. A writer in The London Outlook finds that "the words of Amos, who was among the herdsmen of Tekoa," have "the fire and force of Homer." The book of Job is a marvelous



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Henry Moreland,

Mr. Stedfast,

Zekiel Homespun,

Kenrick,

John,

Waiter at the Blue Boar,

Lady Duberly, (alias Deborah Dowlas)

Cicely Homespun,

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Miss Dainty, (a milliner),

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Julia Jenkins, }

Tradesman, &c., &c.

Mr. L. Franklin

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VIVAT REGINA.

COLONIST POWER PRESS PRINT.

German Seaside Resorts

BEFORE the recent arrival of winter I had a long-sought opportunity to make the acquaintance of the German at the seashore, writes the Berlin correspondent of The London Daily Mail. It was just before the Twelfth. The Twelfth has a meaning in the Fatherland, too—with a difference. In Britain on the Twelfth the people go to shoot. In Germany they go to school. Summer and all its delicious perquisites, by the rules of the game in less intellectual climes, last until the end of August, and even until September 23, astronomically reckoned. But the Germans take their education more seriously, and school children hereabouts are sent scampering back to work, reluctant and sunburnt, on August 12.

The date varies in some parts, but if the youngsters are at large after the Twelfth it is because they were set at liberty correspondingly later. In Berlin and the other wilds of Northern Germany, at any rate, Greta and Fritz have been at study for nearly a fortnight, and Papachen's summer holidays ended when school began. It is a delightful feature of German family life, this almost invariable arrangement of summer outings for the grown-ups to suit the pleasure and conserve the convenience of the children. There are exceptions, but the average burgerlicher household, the solid strata of the population on which Germany's greatness chiefly rests, makes holiday in the glad summer months chiefly for the children's sake.

Swinemunde, on the Baltic, is the ideal spot to observe the German at the Seestrand. It is not the most fashionable of the countless resorts which dot the German coasts and islands of the North Sea and the Baltic, but it is far and away the most popular and one of the most beautiful. The Kaiser always tarries there with the Hohenzollern and a squadron of Dreadnoughts on his return from his annual cruise to the North Cape. Between June 15 and August 12 thirty-five thousand "cure guests"—at the German seashore you are officially designated, docketed and ticketed a "cure guest"—bask in the billows which lap the shore of Swinemunde.

The title of a "cure guest" is not bestowed gratuitously. It must be bought and paid for, and costs, according to the size of your family and the duration of your sojourn, from nine shillings to a pound. As Mark Twain once observed of the Legion of Honor, few escape it; for the "cure tax" is levied promptly and remorselessly as soon as the police have knowledge of your arrival, to which your landlady or hotel porter, under penalty of dire punishment, unfailingly sees.

The "cure tax" is a renowned institution in Germany. It flourishes not only on the seashore, but in the mountains and forests and at all the famed spas like Naheim, Baden-Baden, Kissingen and Wiesbaden. I never met a "Kurgast" who parted with it cheerfully, yet the revenue derived, running into many thousands of pounds, is intelligently spent in the interest of public health, comfort and pleasure. The glorious broad mile-long promenade along which you stroll and flirt at Swinebunde, for example, is the creation of "cure taxes," and so is the sylvan pine forest park back of the Pasewalk Cuirassiers playing "cure music" on the esplanade at tea time, which means coffee time in German, you are entitled by the rules and regulations of your "cure card" to feel a proprietary interest in the performance. Mind, though, that you haven't left the card at home, for you'll find yourself relentlessly roped off from the concert if you have. Then if you are duly armed with the open-sesame pasteboard evidence that you are Herr or Frau Kurgast No. 32,187, you can lounge in the lovely big Kurhaus on rainy days, to write or read amid surroundings redolent of an Unter den Linden hotel de luxe. Taking one consideration with another, a Kurgast's life is rather a happy one.

The "cure card" confers one other distinction of no mean importance to the frugal German; it entitles you to bathe for 5d instead of the 6d demanded from the transient who is not compelled to assume the dignity of a Kurgast. Finally the Kurgast may attend "reunions," the Saturday night dancing functions which, I suppose, are the most characteristic feature of German seaside life.

Her Majesty the Backfish lives for "reunions." Fond mammas with "eligible" daughters are ardent devotees of them, too, for they themselves, oftener than not, drew a winner in the Lottery of Love at some "reunion" of the long ago. Next to amusing the children, the finding of a suitable partner for Lotchen and Trudel is the prime purpose of many summer outings in Germany. Seaside flirtations are the first chapters of countless romances.

No wonder, then, that "reunions" find the Kurgast in festive attire. In Germany that covers a multitude of sartorial sins. The riot of costume on the beach is always a spectacle, but at "reunions" it is frequently a weird one. Maids and matrons, in kaleidoscopic décolleté effects, dance untiringly with young men clad with a versatility which at least displays rare catholicity of taste. Mark my young friend from Berlin yonder, gorgeous in dinner jacket and white flannel trousers. Note the monocle swaying uncertainly in the northwest corner of his dusky face. And his fellow Kontektsunge from Hausvogtel Platz, radiant in a frock suit, "sport collar," and brown boots.

The Germans are mastering the intricacies of evening dress but slowly.

The dance is an important feature of "reunions," but not the only one. Where Germans foregather the inner man holds sway, and the ballroom floor is ringed with tables three, four and five deep, reserved days ahead and crowded round, with not enough room between chairs for a difference of opinion, with parents and other elders. While Katchen and Oskar are enjoying the paradise of an intoxicating Viennese waltz, Papachen and Muttchen are consuming incredible quantities of "German champagne," Pilsener beer, and Broddingnagian sandwiches. No really well-behaved "reunion" ends before daylight. All go home tired, with the happiest recollection of the Sommerfrische behind them and many a betwixt in the embryonic stage.

The German at home is not exactly a water rat or an incorrigible bather, but at the seashore he is an indefatigable abolitionist. Men, women and children live in the surf. Almost all of them are capital swimmers. Sea-bathing, they say, makes for slimmness. If so, it can only be that the German takes a bath, and then a beer. The men who disport themselves in the Familienbad reveal their "Calliverian" girths glaringly, but somehow or other the substantial Hausfrau you see at the Kurkonzert has become a petite water nymph in her clinging black jersey bathing suit—not always sylphlike, perhaps, but altogether a graceful and shapely apparition.

erican chapters, I dipped up from the bottom of my inkwell

ARTIFICIAL AND NATURAL RUBBER

Those qualified to speak with authority on the subject are seemingly agreed as to some important points in relation to the introduction into the markets of the world of synthetic rubber. Strange to say, one of the most instructive of recent discourses relative to artificial rubber and its possibilities was prepared before the announcement of the practicability of synthetic rubber. The author is Prof. F. Wily Hinrichsen, of Berlin, and The Scientific American has given it publicity. Here is taken the position, now becoming quite a common one among scholars, that the introduction of synthetic rubber, while aiding generally and very largely in the expansion of industries in which rubber is employed, will by no means drive the natural product from the market. The price may fall, but this will not prevent industry and trade in natural rubber from being profitable. New uses will absorb all that can be produced naturally and artificially.

There is a possibility that we are now about to enter upon the rubber age. It is not going too far, according to Professor Hinrichsen, to imagine the noiseless street, and noiseless traffic in general, as a result of the cheapening of rubber to the point where it might be put into common use. Rubber tires and rubber pavements have already been successfully used, but only to a limited extent. Suppose that they might be used to an unlimited extent, what a marvelous change it would make in town and city life!

Synthetic rubber will be very different, if its success is all that is claimed for it, from substitutes for rubber of various kinds. Most of the latter are valueless because of their in-

The Weather Prophet

SCIENCE and popular lore are often enough at issue, writes W. Beach Thomas in London Daily Mail. They are at issue on this question of the moon and the weather; and no doubt it is our clear duty to put our first confidence in the men of science. They have the ages and the world for their field; and telegraphy, aerial and other, for their instrument. They know the gradients of the air and the path of the storms. Within the last few years they have shown themselves prophets of wonderful calibre; and their vision has proved singularly clear over the range of twenty-four hours or so. But it is well not to disbelieve country lore until it has been proved wrong.

The Truth of Proverbs

Proverbs have not grown up haphazard and quickly. They are the epitome of the wisdom of many; and the superstitions, as we call them, of countrymen have the buttress of many hundreds of years of intimate experience. Often these beliefs appear by a sort of spontaneous generation in widely different climes. The Argentine folk, for example, hold identical views, expressed in somewhat similar language, with the English villager. In any event it is as well that some of the most general of country beliefs should be retested by the light of recent knowledge. Those who are eager to scoff at these popular sayings should remember the case of the native Indian and the scientific European on the subject of malaria.

tions of the heavenly bodies—their mass and attractions and light—may affect the sensitive wrapping of the earth and make high tides in clouds as well as in the sea?

How many hundred countrymen have said during the last six weeks, in one idiom or another, "The wind be moving against the sun. It will rain for certain sure." Some few have expressed the thing in verse, in the old couplet:

When the wind veers against the sun,
Trust it not, for back 'twill run.

We have here a quite subtle observation which is absolutely supported by modern science. Such a backing of the wind is a recognized symptom of the formation of a second cyclone forming behind the present cyclone.

Again, "Red sun at night is the shepherd's delight. Red sun in the morning is the shepherd's warning." The second half of this proverb has been worth any weather forecast during the last few weeks. We have not seen a great deal of the sun at its setting; and, so far as it has been red, it has lied. But shepherds have daily seen a red rising, and the moisture of the western sky has caught the infection of the reddening east almost as brilliantly as the west passes the lit torch to the east some summer days in the fen country. Will not science come forward to explain and justify or modify this universal piece of shepherds' lore?

Animals as Barometers

When the clouds move against the wind, or when the sun or moon manufactures a halo out of the wrack, we all expect rain in the country and we get it. But though the countryman is a great observer of clouds and wind and moon and sun, he has also the supplementary evidence of beasts and birds and insects, whose evidence is not considered at the centres of scientific information. When the swallows fly slowly, as well as low, rain is quite certain. When the flies are "wonderful terrifyin'" there is no need to look at the barometer; and if the bees are keeping close to the hive it is safe to recommend a mackintosh. Some creatures have certainly some sense—it may be some electric sense—which is more subtle than any hygrometer. It would not be absurd for a meteorological office to receive telegrams as to the behavior of the spiders on the furze bushes. Those at the seaside may profitably note whether the gulls are flying far out to sea or not; and this sign of confidence in the gull is very similar to the behavior of bees on the eve of fine weather.

But the most popular indicator of weather is the fly. Among the few popular names for flies is the thunder fly. How it is that our windows are covered with these small black things on the approach of a thunderstorm? They appear so suddenly, in such large numbers, with such regular response to certain thunderous conditions that one might almost believe they were created by electrical energy. Is there any adequate explanation of this phenomenon?

If there is one thing on which the country observer is most certain it is that certain specific dates give particular evidence of coming weather. Nothing could appear more ridiculous. And yet recent statistics and evidence have brought out some marvelous coincidences and surprising regularities in seasonable weather. Doubtless countrymen have more curious records of these weather beliefs and their justification than have ever escaped into public notice. And they are worth serious attention.

SKETCH OF MAZZINI

It was on January 30, 1864; Mazzini lived then, and during all the years I knew him, in a house called 18 Fulham road. It was one of a row of small, three-storied houses, standing a little way back from the road, with, in front, a little iron gate and a small grass plot. . . . I do not remember if we had previously announced our visit; but we found him at home. He was in the small front sitting room, so filled with books and papers that there was hardly room to move, and with his little canaries and greenfinches fluttering about the room.

At last we stood face to face. I had a photograph of him, but a small and poor one, and it was with an indescribable emotion that I saw before me the slender form, the noble face and brow, and the great dark, liquid velvet eyes, with their wonderful fire and depth, and heard the gentle, caressing voice. He was dressed, as always, in the deep mourning, the black velvet waistcoat buttoned up to the throat, which was his distinctive costume. I have no recollection of what was said. I could only utter a few words of devotion and thankfulness; and, though Mazzini himself was a fluent and eager talker, I do not remember that he said much, nor anything that he said. It was my husband who principally sustained the conversation.

As for me, I felt disappointed, not in Mazzini, but in myself. He never took his large wonderful eyes from my face; and in them there was the expression of the deepest melancholy.—Mrs. Hamilton King (in "Letters of Mazzini").

"What was the most surprising thing you saw in America?" asked one of the Englishman's friends when he had returned to London.

"I think it was a man in Chicago who ate soup without making any noise whatever."—Chicago Record-Herald.



BRITISH COLUMBIA'S EXHIBIT AT TORONTO FAIR

The above photograph shows the British Columbia exhibit that has just been awarded, for the third year in succession, a gold medal at the Fair at Toronto. In the picture may be noticed the school's exhibit, the cases containing minerals, photographs and part of the timber shown.

HOW A STORY BOOK JUST GREW

An interesting picture of Mary Antin is reproduced in the Bookman, showing her at work in the study or library of Dr. Edward Everett Hale, with the famous Bostonian near at hand. There have been three editions of Miss Antin's book, "The Promised Land," within less than three months, and she finds some embarrassment in answering the many questions about how she happened to write her book, saying:

The answer is that in the fulness of time the book wrote itself. I seldom meet anybody who is willing to believe this statement, but I can go on repeating it, since it is the truth. I had no plan when I began. One day I found myself thinking of the time I went to school in Polotz, and I wrote about that. Another day I kept seeing the little girls I used to play with, and I put them in. Then it was the market-place that haunted me, or the Divna gurgled in my ears all night, or there came up a tale the women used to tell while picking feathers of a winter evening. I put these things down just as they came, and so grew the book.

The only part of the book that was done consciously, with the sense that such and such matters ought to be included, were the first four chapters. These were written last of all when I had exhausted my unprompted reminiscences. It is the only part of the book that I worked over. The rest, especially the Am-

erican chapters, I dipped up from the bottom of my inkwell.

erican chapters, I dipped up from the bottom of my inkwell.

She—"What are the newspaper boys yelling about?"

He—"A big powder mill has blown up!"

She—"Mercy! I'm glad it isn't cold cream! I'm nearly out of it.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Indian asserted that people who used mosquito curtains did not catch fever. The European, with his scientific knowledge, scoffed at the notion that a mesh could keep out infection. A century or more passed before Major Ross, taking the anopheles mosquito by the throat, proved the Indian to be right. This true story is also a parable. What if the moon after all does influence the weather?

The Sun's Influence

The weather of this last summer has given new activity to the portents. It must be confessed that in one respect, at all events, the countryman has been over ready to saddle the heavens with malign influence. Several of the unlearned have noted that we have enjoyed next to no fine weather since the eclipse of the sun. It is not very obvious how the passing of the moon for a few brief seconds across the face of the sun at many million miles distant could turn our weather topsy-turvy for a month or two. Living in an age thoroughly conceited with scientific certainties, we must dismiss the theory; and yet here is after all a plain and strange coincidence. We remember that baking day of the eclipse, that cloudless sky of a more than English summer day, when the midday light was turned to an eerie gloom and the shadows looked blue and the birds clattered to roost. The strange light stands as a barrier between a found and a lost summer. Is there not some small loophole for the possibility that these conjunctions and separa-

Forest Conditions In Canada

By R. H. CAMPBELL,
Dominion Director of Forestry

THE timber wealth of British Columbia, the last great timber asset of Canada, is a matter of interest not only to citizens of the province, but to every citizen of Canada. The timber assets of a province are in a direct way of great interest to the province, but they are as greatly, though less directly, of interest to the whole dominion. They in reality form a part of the assets of the dominion as their producing capacity, but, by developing wealth and commerce, is a source of revenue and of financial strength.

Agricultural soils, timber, mines, water; these are the material causes of our prosperity. To destroy any of these will interfere with the national prosperity as well as the prosperity of the province. There will not only be the direct loss of the material, but there will be the loss of the basis of industry, the loss in trade and commerce, the loss in federal and provincial revenues. Consider for a moment what would be the effect of wiping out the forests of British Columbia. The provincial government would lose a revenue of \$2,000,000, the expenditure of many millions of dollars annually in the lumber industry would cease, the manufacture dependent on wood products would never be developed, the currents of trade induced by the expenditure in goods and wages would fall away, the other provinces would lose the advantage of those commercial currents and of the supply of lumber, and the federal revenues would suffer. Not only would the province lose revenue, but the federal government would be in a less favorable position financially to consider requests for better terms, which would become more necessary if such natural sources of provincial revenue declined.

The argument applies to the whole of the dominion. The forest products of Canada annually are worth \$166,000,000, and this volume of trade, second only to that in agricultural products, adds a large sum to the annual wealth of the dominion and feeds the trade demands which produce the federal revenues. From the Atlantic to the Pacific the productivity of the forests is a matter of national concern as much as of sectional or provincial concern, no matter by whom the administration is carried on. To talk of the necessity for forest products passing is utter nonsense, especially in a country where there is so much rock and mountainous land as there is in Canada. That being the case, what is the position of Canada in regard to forest resources, how has that position been reached, and what is being done to meet the present requirements of the situation?

Five Hundred Million Acres

There are probably about five hundred million acres of forest land in the dominion, one-half of which may be covered with merchantable timber. An estimate of the stand is only guess work, as none of the governments concerned in the administration, except Nova Scotia, has made a complete survey to ascertain the timber resources. The quantity may be, at present standing suitable for manufacture into lumber, 500 to 700 billion feet, and the quantity suitable for pulpwood is indefinitely large. In the United States the area of forest land is given as 550,000,000 acres and the stand as 2,500,000,000,000. Much of our forest land is in the northern districts, where cold and muskeg make the growth slow. At the present production of about five billion feet of lumber per annum in Canada, the supply will last indefinitely. But fire every year, and especially in the dry years, is making havoc of the forests and the reproduction; and the loss of each year is not being replaced. The annual shortage in Europe of two and a half billion feet has to be supplied, and the annual production in the United States will within a short period make it an importing instead of an exporting country. The demand on our forests will therefore increase, while, by our present methods, we are steadily reducing their producing capacity and leaving large tracts of land waste and idle.

In Nova Scotia the Laurentian rock makes large areas, totaling about five million acres, essentially forest land, land which is absolutely useless for the growth of anything but timber. But the greater part of these areas have been granted in fee simple and have passed out of public hands, and both public and private lands have been so devastated by fire, preceding or following lumbering operation, that the end of the present crop is in sight, and the new crop to replace it is not being assured. Nova Scotia has an annual cut for lumber and pulpwood of 270,000,000 feet, but the revenue derived by the province therefrom is practically nothing. Of a revenue of \$600,000 to \$700,000 from natural resources all but about \$100,000 is derived from royalties on coal. The annual revenue of Nova Scotia is over one million dollars, of which the timber furnishes only a few thousand, and the chief sources of revenue are the federal subsidy of over \$400,000 and the revenue from royalty on the output of the coal mines. How Nova Scotia is to have a revenue of producing forest is a financial problem which will prove too large and too long spun out for the private holders, and will at the present outlook overtax the revenue of the province.

Fire Patrol System

Nova Scotia has a fire patrol system, established for seven or eight years, well devised to meet the conditions of the province. Its

basis of organization is county divisions, and the revenue to cover its cost is derived from a tax on the lands of the county benefited by the patrol. There is, however, no central organization for developing and carrying out a sustained forest policy, and the effort is to protect the merchantable timber until it is marketed without much regard as to what will follow, and one county may be well protected while another is not. It is difficult to see how Nova Scotia, with the present rate of destruction by fire and lumbering, can long continue the present output, as the total quantity of timber now standing in the province is estimated not to exceed twelve billion feet.

New Brunswick has much the same Laurentian formation that characterizes Nova Scotia, but New Brunswick has retained larger areas of the public forest lands, there being some seven million acres still in public ownership, besides five or six million in private hands. New Brunswick has made no full statement of the extent and condition of her forests and no general inspection such as that carried out in Nova Scotia has been made. There are large areas of forest land in New Brunswick which have suffered from destructive fires, the Miramichi fire being an historic example, and although a fire ranging patrol is carried on, the forest as a whole is steadily decreasing in quantity and quality. The total revenue of New Brunswick is about one million dollars, one-half of which is a federal subsidy. From natural resources the revenue is about \$350,000, of which \$300,000 is contributed by the forest. A forest school has been established in connection with the University of New Brunswick, but it has not as yet had anything to do with the timber administration nor much influence thereon. New Brunswick has been increasing its revenue from timber of late years, but the cut of half a million feet per annum is a heavy drain on a stand calculated at 22,000,000,000 feet, especially when the destruction by fire, which occurs more or less every dry year, is added to it. The position of New Brunswick in regard to forest capital is becoming less possible instead of better, and if, as a result, the timber revenues decline, the province will be in a difficult position to administer its timber resources properly.

King of Canadian Timbers

The provinces of Quebec and Ontario are the home of the white pine, which had been the king of Canadian timbers for domestic lumber and for export until British Columbia timbers loomed on the horizon, but when the most careful estimate of the stand of pine, both red and white, in these two provinces does not give more than fifty billion feet at present suitable for cutting into lumber, while the annual cut is 1,000,000,000 feet, it will be seen that the end of the virgin pine forests is within measurable distance. When the full force of the demand for lumber in the United States is felt—and this is only held back by the heavy operations in Southern pine, which reaches the Eastern Canadian market—the export business will wax and wane rapidly, and these two provinces will cease to be lumber exporters except in a small way. The pine is not reproducing as fast as it is being cut and burned; and the

tragedy, though it may be delayed some time, seems now inevitable.

Quebec has a forest area of approximately 130,000,000 acres, and has a supply of pulpwood in its spruce forests that, together with its water powers, should make it one of the richest provinces in the confederation. Quebec, like Ontario, has depended largely on the forest and the lumber business to influence its government. The dominion subsidy and the timber revenue formed almost the whole of its revenue until in recent years other sources of revenue, such as succession duties, business taxes, etc., have been resorted to. The annual revenue from timber is about one million dollars recently. Forest reserves aggregating 104,000,000 acres have been set apart, but the provision for their administration is not yet sufficient. The forests are at the present time being denuded of merchantable timber more rapidly than they are being replaced, and the fire ranging system is inadequate for the large areas to be protected.

Quebec, however, led the way in Canada in providing for the education of two young men in forestry in the United States and in France. They are now being given a large share in the administration. A forest school has been established in connection with the University of Laval, where men are being trained who should hereafter do much to develop the administration of the forests of Quebec on right lines, so that the outlook there is hopeful.

Ontario's Revenue

For many years Ontario has been receiving close to or over one million dollars of revenue from woods and forests, and one year it reached as high as \$2,050,000. No other single source of revenue has been nearly equal to it, with the exception of the federal subsidy. The revenue from mines has increased in recent years, owing to the production of silver in Cobalt district, and reached in one year \$1,000,000, but this revenue is fluctuating and not very dependable. It would seem, however, as if Ontario has passed the maximum in its timber revenues. Since 1904 the trend of these revenues has been steadily downward, and it is difficult to see where they will be increased, except in an occasional year by the sale of some of the tracts of timber remaining in the hands of the government. The twenty billion feet of pine left standing in Ontario does not give a large margin to work on for permanent revenue. The tracts of pulpwood estimated to aggregate 288,000,000 cords are a potential source of revenue that may provide an increase, but much of this pulpwood is located on the belt of clay land which is being opened up by the transcontinental railway, and will undoubtedly pass into the hands of settlers without much revenue being derived to the crown.

Ontario has a fire ranging system that has been in existence since 1883, which has done good work, but the chief weakness in the administration is lack of supervision and a defined policy towards which the organization is being developed. This condition explains, or is explained by, the fact that although Ontario has established a forest school in connection with the provincial university, it has not made up of the graduates of the school in its administration.

Ontario has depended on the forest revenue to carry out other lines of government administration, and if the decline in revenue is not a temporary condition, may have to use the revenues from other sources to help out the forest for a time unless the present fairly large expenditure on the forests is better directed than it has been.

The Area of Forest

The area of forest on dominion lands has been estimated by my predecessor, Mr. E. Stewart, at 96,000,000 acres, and the stand at 192,000,000,000 feet. This estimate is too large, but up to the present time I am not in a position to revise it, although we are gathering information steadily in regard to our Northern forests, and should soon be in a position to give a revised estimate.

An endeavor has been made in the dominion administration to lay the foundation for a good organization, but little more has been done than to start laying the foundation, and while on the forest reserve of some sixteen million acres the forest may, before the recurrence of another dry year, be made fairly secure, the history up to the present time has been that in the dry seasons we have been losing steadily on dominion forest lands. The forests on dominion lands will never furnish timber for export, but they should take care of the domestic supply to a large extent. At the present rate of deterioration they will not be dependable even for domestic supply, and only a vigorous policy can hold the situation.

To sum up for the prairies and the Western provinces, the situation is that the supply of timber is decreasing without sufficient means being taken to replace it; that the government revenues from timber in danger of declining, which would result in the ability to take proper means for handling the forest, is decreasing, while the necessity for it is becoming more apparent. The situation is not any too hopeful. These provinces, when they undertake an adequate administration, may find the financial strain too great. The dominion government should not, however, fail to come to the help of the provinces where necessary, for, as was argued previously in this paper, the forest assets are assets of the dominion, and should be the concern of the federal government as well as of the provinces. The problem of administration of the forests in their present condition is more a financial than a political one, and that aspect should be kept to the fore in any consideration of the situation.

A Strong Agitation

The way in which matters have developed recently in the United States in regard to government forest management is interesting and suggestive. The condition which the Appalachian Mountains had reached in the Eastern States, deforested, eroded, a menace to agriculture and to navigation rather than a blessing, led to a strong agitation that this range of mountains should be considered as a national asset and that the federal government should undertake the burden of its administration. As a result, congress dealt with the whole situation in regard to this and other forest lands in the United States by enacting what is popularly known as the Weeks Law.

This act provided, first, that the sum of

\$200,000 is made available for the secretary of agriculture to co-operate with any state, when requested to do so, in the protection from fire of the forests on the watersheds of navigable streams, the amount to be so expended by the United States not to exceed the amount appropriated by the state for the same purpose. During the year 1911, under this section of the act co-operative fire patrol was carried on in conjunction with the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Oregon.

The act also provided an appropriation of one million dollars for the first year and of two million dollars per annum thereafter up to the year 1915 for use in the survey, examination and acquisition of lands located on the headwaters of navigable streams which are being or may be developed for navigable purposes. A commission to be known as the National Forest Reservation Commission, consisting of the secretaries of war, interior and agriculture, two members of the senate and two of the house of representatives, was also created to look after the administration of the fund and the acquisition of the lands. The lands acquired in this way are to be administered by the forest service in the same way as other national forests. Lands may be purchased in the states whose legislatures have consented to the acquisition of such lands by the United States. The states which have passed such legislation are Maine, New Hampshire, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia.

A National Asset

It will be seen therefore that in the United States the federal government has accepted responsibility for the forests as a national asset and is, with the consent of the states, providing the means for their proper administration where the states are not in a position to do so.

But returning to a consideration of conditions in Canada, there is only left the Province of British Columbia to consider, and this province stands in an unique position, with large areas of virgin forest still unimpaired, with timber large and clear, suited for the export trade or for any market, with revenues buoyant, British Columbia stands in a more favorable position than any other province in the dominion to inaugurate a good forest policy, and it is a satisfaction to every citizen of the dominion to know that the work is being undertaken in a manner adequate to the size of the country and the immense value of the resources to be administered.

The good features of the system which is being organized seems to be the following:

First—Advantage has been taken of expert knowledge in the laying out of the policy and organization. It is the weakness of the forest administration generally in Canada that they have been run without finding out what forest management means as practiced by countries which have the advantage of scientific investigation and larger experience. The Province of Quebec is the only province which has given the trained forester any share in shaping its policy, and for such expert advice Canada can with most advantage go to the United States, where conditions are more nearly similar to our own than they are anywhere else.

Second—The staff is being placed on a civil service basis, so that appointments will be made on consideration of the fitness of the man for the particular work to which he is to be appointed. Such a proposition seems self-evidently a proper one, and yet the Province of British Columbia is the only legislative authority in Canada which has provided by legislation for the adoption of such a policy in its forest service.

Strong Headquarters Staff

Third—A strong headquarters staff has been provided. No mistake in organization can be more fatal than to leave the planning and directing force weak in ability or experience. Such methods will lead to loose and ineffective work and to losses in expenditure which will more than offset any increased cost that may result from the providing of such a staff.

Fourth—Provision has been made for investigation of the conditions affecting the forests of the province and the lumber industry. One of the disadvantages inevitable perhaps in our earlier development of what we were working with and the conditions which governed it. The condition and rate of growth of the forest, the means by which it reproduces itself, the conditions of the lumber industry, must be determined with some accuracy if haphazard and erroneous methods are to be avoided.

Fifth—The organization so provided will administer all matters that relate to forests and timber, thus ensuring a consistent policy throughout the administration. Neither the dominion nor the Province of Quebec, which alone, besides British Columbia, have special forestry staffs, have so provided. In the federal service the timber administration, outside of forest reserves and even the licensed berths in forest reserves, are under the land administration instead of under the forest branch, and even a modicum of control over policy formerly held by the latter branch on such timber has been done away with.

How Booth Appointed His Successor

A GOOD deal of public interest has not unnaturally been aroused by the manner in which the late general's successor has been appointed—by secret nomination contained in a sealed packet, the contents of which have only been divulged after a lapse of twenty-two years, to the very day, says The London Telegraph. Not a little curiosity, indeed, has been evoked as to the precise form which the interesting document took. It has been assumed in many quarters that it must, in the very nature of things, have been of a distinctly personal character, revealing in every line, as it were, the strong individuality of the writer. There is the best authority for stating that it was nothing of the sort. In the course of conversation yesterday, a highly-placed headquarters' officer of the Salvation Army observed that the packet contained a "purely legal document, of more than usual length." Therein did the late general show his foresight and his shrewdness.

There was a time in the earlier history of the army—the officer already quoted freely admitted it—when the administration of the organization was subjected to a certain amount of criticism. It was said, for instance, that the whole property of the army was vested in one man, who possessed the power, if he were so minded, to appropriate it to his own uses. That the late general was a man likely to do anything of the kind was not hinted. What was rather suggested was that there was nothing legally to prevent him from misapplying the army's property. "In that specific view of it," said the officer alluded to, "the criticism was not without some foundation. Technically, there was nothing at that time to make the late general legally responsible for his intrusions with the property of the army. And he himself was quick to see the point of the criticism. Accordingly, he took the most elaborate measures to make such cavillings absolutely groundless in the future. He has said again and again that he took the very highest legal advice he could obtain on the matter; and it is not unreasonable to assume that the result of that advice was the lengthy document which has just been brought under the public notice.

Pursuing his outline of the history of the sealed packet, the officer said: "In order to give effect to his intentions a deed poll was drawn up, in which the property of the army was carefully specified, and his own relationship towards it made absolutely clear. And not only his own relationship, but that of his successors. He was appointed sole trustee of the army property, with absolute control. He could buy and sell, mortgage or do as seemed to him best with the property—but always in terms of the trust, and as acting for the Salvation Army. The effect of all this was that the late general could have been made legally responsible for his discharge of the trusteeship.

"It was, indeed, a most voluminous document. In a way it set up a constitution for the army. It laid down the conditions under which future generals were to be appointed—conditions which, of course, were equally binding upon himself, the first of the line. It was made incumbent upon him to nominate his successor and to place this nomination in a sealed packet, which was to be handed over to the army's solicitors, and to be opened only after his death, while exactly the same duty was imposed upon his successors as in turn they took over the onerous responsibilities of the generalship. He thus established the system in which the succession was to be carried on.

"In that way," continued the officer, "the late general showed that he was no mere religious enthusiast, but a shrewd business man—no mere fanatic, as some of his critics were

went to consider him, but a man with a radiant imagination and a keen outlook on the future."

We are requested to state that by some unaccountable mistake the name of Commissioner John Lawley was omitted from the list of office-bearers who were present when the sealed packet containing the nomination of the new general was formally opened.

Blessedness of Giving

Who of us has not been brought up in the belief that it is more blessed to give than to receive? And who has not had his moments of finding this a cold philosophy? Yet there are many who say that following out this preachment brings not only the blessing of a comfortable conscience and a glowing heart, but tangible returns. Lovingkindness begets lovingkindness, and gratitude finds expression in real gifts. Generous thinking promotes nobler living, and that gives birth to finer friendships. Unstinted service wins substantial response. Yes, it is quite true, that blessings seen and unseen come in answer to the act of giving.—Chautauquan.

Popularity of Motor Cycles

Motor cycles are now being made with self starters. Some of the latest models are equipped with three-inch tires, giving all the resiliency and comfort offered by the smaller automobile. Motor cycles use small quantities of gasoline and oil. They take up little room, and can go anywhere. One may go just as slowly as he wishes on a motor cycle, as well as just as fast. Any automobile owner who, while upon a hard hill in his six-cylinder car, has seen a motor cycle whiz by him and climb the hill, seemingly without effort, and certainly with unflinching speed, knows what power is imprisoned within those little machines.—Leslie's.

CANADA, AUSTRALIA AND THE NAVAL SITUATION

THE First Lord of the Admiralty, in his speech at Fishmongers' hall on May 15, admitted what has been stated in these columns with almost monotonous regularity, that our fleet was, in a "certain sense," tied to the theatre of home and European waters, writes Lieutenant Alfred Dewar, R.N., in The Nation in Arms. "There is no doubt," he said, "that the general mobility of the fleet has been reduced." Its concentration in home waters has become a fact thrust upon us by the important violence of events, and in face of this fact the first lord proposed that the dominions overseas should bear a share of the naval burden by guarding and patrolling the distant highways while we keep watch and ward at the focal centre of strategic disturbance. This is his general solution of the defence equation, and it is in general a good solution. But it is a markedly different solution from that proposed by the admiralty some years ago. The admiralty of 1905 did not want colonial navies; they did not want the overseas dominions to keep watch anywhere; what they wanted was cash, not service. The admiralty would prescribe what was wanted, and supply the medicine in terms of ships built by themselves, with fire control stations perched directly over the funnels. The dominions were not extravagantly enthusiastic about this, and would not produce any cash. They wanted to build their own ships and to possess navies of their own. The admiralty were dead against local navies and local admiralties; a great deal of nonsense was written about one navy, one admiralty, and one admiral, which was paraphrased into a sort of sense by the admiralty journalists. One admiralty was enough—the one at Whitehall. But the admiralty never said why. It said the sea was one and indivisible, which may be true chemically, but has no meaning strategically. The real truth rests on certain strategic principles. We must decide what areas and routes are necessary to the Empire in time of war, and in any such area, or ready to move to it, there must be a fleet superior to that of the enemy. The battle fleet is the most potent form of combatant expression, and our battle fleet, in any such area, must be stronger than that of the enemy. It is pathetically easy to imagine that we can remain master of the situation by talking about peace, by lies and self-deception. We may remain master of the situation, but the situation will become poorer and narrower every year and every day. Talk may get us round the situation; but the only thing that will go through it is a battle fleet. But cruisers are also necessary for our trade must be protected against what Julian Corbett calls sporadic attack; and not only our trade, but the trade of the dominions overseas. The coastal trade of Australia may not seem important to us, but it is of great importance to Australia. And this is the nodal point where the delimiting circles of the British and Imperial navies may intersect. A real distinction can be drawn between coastal waters and oceanic areas. In coastal waters light craft with no great radius of action can exercise a potent effect. It may be said justly that with no fleet in reserve to support them they can be countered by larger vessels of the same type, and sooner or later will be worn down, chased away and driven ashore, finally to disappear by a process of attrition. But time will be necessary for this process, and time counts for a great deal. If time is available, a fleet may be brought up to support these small craft.

There are two things, then, a small navy can do. It can render its ports immune from a surprise invasion, and if it includes a fair number of medium-sized cruisers the trade converging on its ports will require something more than a couple of hastily armed merchantmen to disperse it. There is, then, a distinct field for local navies in a scheme of Imperial strategy. Firstly, in the shape of submarines, torpedo craft and aeroplanes, to defend the approaches of the principal ports and as much of the coast line as possible. Secondly, in the shape of medium-sized cruisers in sufficient strength to compel an enemy seriously to weaken his sea-going fleet, if he is to effect anything against trade in far-off waters.

There is again the question of the battleship. The battleship is in a category by itself. A battleship, or battle cruiser, is too large for the attack or defence of trade. To use it for this purpose would be manifestly uneconomical. But a single battleship is also too small to meet a battle fleet. A commonwealth, if it has anything of this sort, must have a battle fleet. It cannot afford, on strategic grounds, to have a single battleship, and it cannot afford, in the strictly financial meaning of the word, a battle fleet. The dominions must, therefore, for some years be content to build cruisers, and their battleships they must attach to the British fleet. But the desire to possess navies is a commendable one, and they would be wrong to let themselves be hypnotized by the idea of the infallibility of the British admiralty. If the admiralty were infallible, they wouldn't build fire-control stations on top of funnels, and then have to spend £100,000 taking them down. But, if the overseas dominions cannot build battleships, they can provide them and man them, and at the same time gradually establish dockyards and build cruisers, which, acting in conjunction with their army, will render invulnerable attempt difficult, and will compel the enemy to weaken his main fleet if he is to attack their trade with success. There must always be some cruisers

in colonial waters to defend trade against sporadic attack, and there is no reason these cruisers should not be colonial. The admiralty press in 1906, after much writhing, produced the dictum that the sea was all one, and that, therefore, Colonial navies were unnecessary. The phrase, of course means nothing, but, as it can be made to mean anything, is peculiarly dangerous. The sea has never previously been considered "one." We abandoned the Mediterranean in 1796 and 1797. For six years after Trafalgar our commerce in the East Indies was constantly harassed by French cruisers (Hannay's "Short History of the Navy," ii., 467). At a time when our navy was triumphant in home waters Suffren dominated the Eastern seas, and the idea of a control of coastal areas is as old as Elizabeth and Cromwell. It peeps through numberless orders issued to our commanders in the Dutch wars. In the first Dutch war, for instance, the East coast trade often suffered severely even when our main fleet was at sea. Why? Because the main fleet could not be in two places at once. This is still true. In September, 1852, the Briar and five other ships corresponding to cruisers of the present day were sent to Yarmouth with the following orders: "The trade on the East coast being interrupted by the Dutch ships that infest these parts; you are hereby appointed to go thither and use your best endeavors to guard the sea there-

tion only, or by one arm only. Beulow, in a speech some years ago (March 20, 1909), said: "The secret of foreign policy really consists in a certain audacious inconsequentiality." His words have been amply confirmed, and our answer lies straight before us. Canada and India must add a couple of Dreadnoughts to the two already provided by New Zealand and Australia. These, in conjunction with an additional two laid down by ourselves, will form a squadron of six for the Mediterranean and Imperial defence, and these six together, with the sentiment clearly evident in the offer, will do much to regain the solidarity of our old naval position.

WEST MEANS WEALTH

An interesting visitor at Grand Trunk headquarters yesterday was Rev. W. J. Spears, who has just made a trip through the Dominion after an absence of a couple of years. Mr. Spears has been interesting himself in the immigration movement in Great Britain, says The Montreal Gazette, of recent date. When interviewed yesterday he stated that it was a surprise to get on the G. T. P. at Winnipeg, running west and find such a road-bed. "The question arises," he observed, "how it was possible to get so smooth and level a bed in the short time that it has been built. The cars are most modern and every detail of equipment is perfect. They represent, in fact, the acme of present railway civilization. The particular thing that has justified all this development is the marvelous interior. Some colonies have magnificent coast lines but are handicapped by their interiors. Canada's interior is a basin of wealth.



AWKWARD

L'Enfant Terrible (to guest afflicted with a stutter)—"Bet you sixpence you can't say encyclopaedia."

abouts, and to consult with the rest of the ships for disposing yourselves that you may have your own ports to friend in case you shall be attacked by a force that you are not able to fight with. And you are to continue on this service till you receive fresh orders from the Council of State or General Blake." (Admiralty Letter Book, September 21st, 1652). In these orders the idea of coastal control (which is the fundamental principle of a small navy) is clearly refigured. Newcastle of the seventeenth century is Halifax of the twentieth. If attacked by a large force, ships are to retire to their own ports and await reinforcements. What would be thought of a military strategist who kept repeating with the wearying iteration of a parrot or a tolling bell that the land was all one? But, really and actually, mobility on land has increased in a greater proportion than mobility on sea. In the seventeenth century a ship could go eight knots, now it can go twenty in an hour. A man could march three miles, now he can go thirty miles an hour by train. So that, if mere mobility means ubiquity, the land is as much "one" as the sea. Let the phrase and the idea be guillotined once and for all. It originated with the admiralty scribes, coiners of phrases, mellifluous fluters, strategical corroborators of the proverb, "Heavily pours the rain on the hat I stole from a scarecrow."

Our naval situation has changed. Disturbant forces are at work, and the whole structure of Imperial defence requires underpin-

ning. The strain cannot be borne by one man. While a human being breathes it will always be a source of inexhaustible wealth. I never saw such crops on the ground as I saw there. All along the line to Edmonton there is a general wave of prosperity. Those settling in the smaller towns are beginning to get a stirring of hope and ambition in them that they probably never thought to have. I met a young Englishman on the line of the G. T. P., who arrived there five years ago with \$200, who is now worth \$15,000. I mentioned going back to the old land, and he exclaimed: "That would be the awfullest sentence that could be passed upon me!" There is no monotony in the prairie trip, for the eye never tires of looking on wealth. The train runs now through grass lands and now through higher land where the grass is not so long. The passenger will say, "That land is not good for much," but he will be told by someone "in the know" that it is the very best, for the sweet bunch grass is extremely rich, and cattle fatten on it more than on rank high grass. There are millions of acres inviting people. The one thing that sounds in their ears is the word "room"—room for everyone. When I think that there is only 1,720,000 of population to the square mile in Canada and that there are 557 to the square mile in England and Wales, I know that things are not going to wind up here very soon.

"You read in statistics that the Canadian people have more wealth per capita than any other people on earth, and when you travel in

BRITAIN'S COMMERCE

FROM the statistical office of the customs and excise department, there was issued recently a Blue book, of which the foolscap pages ran into hundreds, the columns of figures into thousands, and the individual figures themselves into hundreds of thousands, says The London Telegraph. For it is not easy, in a little room, even availing yourself as you may of close-packed figures, unrelieved by any hint of letterpress, to tell the story of five years of the world trade of Britain, and this is what the book sets out to do.

Students of economic and commercial history may be left to quarry at their leisure in so extensive a mine. In this place it is only necessary to present the more salient facts. Take first the trade which originated from or flowed through the channel of this country to the countries of the world. On all hands this has increased during the period, but the greatest increase was easily—in the trade with the empire. These were the comparative totals for 1907 and 1911:

	1907	1911
British possessions	£148,327,148	£171,941,428
Foreign countries	369,650,019	384,937,004
Grand total	£517,977,167	£556,878,432

Germany First

Five years ago we sent or transmitted more goods to the United States than to any other country. Last year Germany received our largest export. Beneath are the figures of the respective years for the United States and some leading countries of the old world and the new:

	1907	1911
Germany	£56,727,854	£57,418,736
United States	58,052,574	56,098,927
France	33,168,656	35,453,603
Russia	19,063,421	22,316,679
China (excl. Hongkong)		
Japan	12,137,977	12,257,197
India	12,279,498	12,132,652

The figures for the colonies show a very remarkable advance on the part of the Union of South Africa, as will be seen from the fol-

lowing table, in which the increase in the exports to Australia is also notable:

	1907	1911
India	£53,234,552	£53,836,691
Australia	27,146,803	34,540,276
Canada	19,220,973	22,725,581
Union S. Africa	15,483,395	21,042,381
New Zealand	9,441,908	10,599,790

Victories of Peace

It is the Transvaal which is responsible for the greatest increase. This country, with which, hardly more than a decade ago, we were at bitter war, took last year £7,130,347 worth of goods from us. Five years ago, the amount of our exports to it was only £3,131,908.

Turning to the import side of our trade, the figures are again found expanding, and again the colonies are seen to be providing the greatest part of the increase. These were the respective totals for 1907 and last year:

	1907	1911
Tl. British possessions	£154,795,542	£171,259,731
Tl. foreign countries	491,102,400	508,897,796
Grand total	£645,897,942	£680,157,527

In imports, although Germany and Russia have both considerably increased theirs, the United States still continues the country from which we receive most of our goods. The figures for the leading countries were as under:

	1907	1911
United States	£134,346,708	£122,694,486
Germany	57,158,430	65,280,739
France	46,334,289	41,631,005
Russia	32,870,090	43,154,411
China	3,527,195	4,802,744
Japan	3,397,790	3,382,118

Advance Australia

A glance at this side of the colonial balance-sheet shows that Australia made a big increase in the five-year period in her imports to the motherland. These were the figures:

	1907	1911
India	£43,912,588	£45,423,316
Australia	33,824,413	39,096,097
Canada	25,466,836	24,593,945
New Zealand	17,878,809	17,850,063
Union S. Africa	8,595,430	9,710,527

Western Canada you believe it. If the people of the British Isles would get in and agitate immigration as they ought to the labor question would be settled; they would have no more people than they needed they would depopulate the idle class, and start a laugh in both the United Kingdom and the colony, that is, an industrial laugh in place of a grouch. It makes a man's heart ache who is interested in humanity to see the thousands upon thousands of lads in Great Britain with nothing to do and the wealth awaiting them here."

FARMING IN EGYPT

Egyptian farmers can teach the agricultural classes of the United States a thing or two in farming methods, according to Abdul Hamid Abaza Bey, of Cairo, director of the Department of Agriculture of Egypt, who is visiting the United States to confer with officials of the department of agriculture and directors of experimental stations, with particular reference to the study of drainage. He is much impressed with many branches of the agricultural department, but has not a high opinion of the farming methods employed.

"Our people would not submit for a moment to the way the Americans employ land," said Mr. Abaza. "I have been so much impressed with the opportunities offered in this country for making money in farming that I have about determined to purchase a farm in either Texas or Mississippi and go into the raising of cotton. In Egypt we have to conserve our lands so closely that we take good care to waste not a single foot of ground."

"Our irrigation canals are measured carefully so that they will not take up a bit more space than necessary. So soon as one crop is harvested, another is planted and the soil made to yield all it is capable of. Continued fertilization and cultivation, with the assistance of the waters of the Nile, which contain silt, make it possible for Egyptian farmers to keep the soil continually at work. Of course, I know that conditions in this country are different. Here it costs not more, I judge, than \$8 an acre to produce crops, for which the farmers get an average of \$14."

In Egypt the cost of production to the acre is \$20 to \$30, and we are content with a profit of 8 to 10 per cent. Labor is of course a great deal cheaper with us. Thirty cents a day for labor would be very high. The usual wages paid range from 10 cents to 25 cents. On this some manage to save a little. The price of food in Egypt has gone up, as it has in every other country of the world, but it can never reach the exorbitant prices in this country."

"We raise everything on our farms and in our gardens that can be raised here. But the average laborer is not so well fed, nor does he care for it. Beef is not the choicest meat in Egypt. It is eaten more frequently by the poorer classes, while the better class of people eat mutton. Over here I have learned to prefer beef to other meats. Maybe it is because the quality is better. The laboring classes do not eat a great deal of meat in my country. Until the last few years they were content to have meat four or five times a year, but now that labor is better paid the workingman eats

meat perhaps once a week. The usual meal consists of bread and vegetables.—Exchange.

TO SUIT ALL TASTES

The following conversation was overheard in a railway station not long ago. Just as the train was moving from the station two men were bundled into a carriage. Both were of the unwashed type, and were evidently particularly keen on racing.

"Let's have a look at yer paper, Bill," said Charlie.

"Ere you are, Charlie," said Bill, handing his friend an evening paper.

After a few minutes of silence, Charlie remarked sententiously, "Wonderful things, newspapers, ain't they, Bill? They've got so many different sorts of things in 'em—stories, cookery, murders, suicides, racin'; something for everybody, in fact."

"You're right, they are, Charlie,"

"But what's this 'ere blank space, Bill?" pointing to the black space reserved for "stop press" news.

"Oh," replied Bill, "that's for people wot can't read."

AFTER HIS PROMOTION

Gen. Dabney H. Maury of the Confederate army used to tell a story about his faithful negro boy, Jim, whom he took with him to the war. The general was not a large man, except in the traits which make great men and great soldiers.

After the battle of Corinth, where he was promoted to the rank of major-general on the battlefield, he came into his tent and called his servant, "Jim," he said, "when you make up my cot, tuck those blankets well in at the foot. My feet stick out all night."

Looking up at him with an amused look, Jim said, "Marse Dabney, you haven't grown any, is you, since you got promoted yesterday?"—Lippincott's.

INTERESTING PLANTS

The gas plant is an interesting flower, which is cultivated in gardens. It is really the dictamnus fraxinella, so named because the leaves are like the ash tree, or fraxinus. The dictamnus blossoms in showy flowers that have a strong aromatic odor, and in very dry weather this aroma is seen to be really a gas, which may be lighted with a match. On a warm evening one may get a very interesting effect of fireworks from the vapor that lingers round this plant, which, of course, when lighted flashes quickly and is gone.

The ash is also an interesting tree, in that one European form, the flowering ash, exudes a substance which is edible and called manna. The ash belongs to the olive family. The common forsythia of the city parkways is of this family, as are also the syringa and jasmine. One of the interesting facts about the forsythia is that the flowers appear before the leaves, and when in full bloom the bushes look as if they were crowded with bright yellow foliage. This, however, is succeeded soon by the ordinary green leafage.

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

INELIBIGLE GIRLS

"Do you see that girl over there?" a friend of mine once said to me. "Well, she's one of the girls not to marry!"

But the girl was a pretty, crisp, well-dressed sort of girl, and I protested.

"Oh!" I asked, "and why not? She's sweet-looking and fresh and likable."

"But her stockings are wrinkled about her ankles. Women who allow their stockings to hang about their ankles are not the women to marry. They make bad wives. They are lackadaisical, slack, untidy about the house. It is a sure sign. If I see a girl who is pretty and one whom I would think likable, I always look at her ankles first; if her stockings are loose I know just what she is, it is a sure sign. I have never known it fail."

This friend is not alone in his strange and fantastical test of domestic worth. I have another who always looks at a woman's boots.

He says that even if a woman dresses badly and has neat boots there is some worth about her, but if a woman is well-dressed but has slovenly and ill-kept boots, don't look twice at her; she'll let your home get untidy and dirty; if you have babies they will never be decently washed, and servants under a woman like that will become slack and impossible to work.

No, never wed a woman who cannot take trouble over her boots.

It is a vast mistake to imagine that men who are not credited with being able to retail to their friends what mutual friends have "got on" are inobservant of trifles in feminine attire.

Very likely they will pass over the particular "mode" and be unconscious of the materials or style of costume of their feminine friends, but they can detect as quickly, and often more surely, than most women if anything is "wrong."

I know a man who always looks at a woman's waist.

He says there is something potential about the way a lady keeps her waist. It should be trim and shapely.

If it bulges, if safety pins or shirt lining or blouse ends show, or if the belt itself is old, or broken and frayed, or discolored, he shuns that woman as he would the plague; she, too, will make but an indifferent wife.

Another man I know will not have the woman who "finishes up" with pins; the sight of pins sticking out at various important junctures of blouse and collar, or coat or skirt, drives him frantic; he says a woman like that will run a home for ever on the "anything-will-do-just-now" line.

He'll be always having his dinner off cold ham brought in at the last minute, and the corners of the room would be choked with dirt until the woman brought in a dustpan "presently."

Yet another friend detests girls whose nails are not up to the highwater mark of lustrousness begot of manicure sets.

Another who detests a woman who indulges in low heels and "sensible" clothing (he says this type of woman is so anxious to take care of her mind that her home and her husband can go to the Dickens!) cannot bear "dingy" blouses.

Another would rather not marry at all than marry a girl whose bootlaces were ever allowed to be broken or who carried an old purse; and a whole collection of men join in avoiding the sort of girl who wants to be loved for her beautiful nature, and not for her beauty of face or dress—and shows it!

"Those girls who look soulful and who dress in an 'arty' fashion," said one, "always make a man feel that they will read Browning until the breakfast bacon has been burnt to a cinder and the coffee has boiled away."

But, curiously enough, no man seems to mind the girl whose hair always seems to be on the point of tumbling down.

As one fellow told me, "sometimes it looks rather charming, and at any time a woman's hair is 'pretty'—but it depends upon the woman!"

Though, on the whole, a man has a decided liking for law and order in his house, even when he is by nature careless and untidy himself, many a one feels that there could be far too much of it.

One bachelor, and a methodical one, too, uttered a word of warning against the house-proud woman.

He was convinced that his life with her would be set to the tune of "Don't"—that he would not be permitted to smoke in the room where clean curtains had been hung; that the cushions must never have their inviting plumpness ruffled, no matter how weary his own back might be; that he could never bestrew the table with the paraphernalia pertaining to his special hobby because it "looked untidy."

He felt, and not unreasonably, that a house presided over by this type of girl could never be, in the best sense of the word, a home, a place where he could take his ease, a haven where his heart would turn fondly during his absence therefrom.

One of the reasons that have been seriously put forward to account for the reluctance of many young men to marry is that the girls of today have such expensive tastes in dress that men are afraid that marriage will mean a constant drain upon their resources to keep the wife as well dressed as was the daughter.

That this idea has gained ground is evident, so presumably a good many bachelors

are obsessed by it, and such is masculine ignorance in regard to matters of feminine apparel that the fear is pretty real.

One man, however, is more courageous and says that because a girl is always neat and smart in her dress it does not follow that she must spend a fortune on her clothes.

His experience—and, after all, experience outweighs theory—is that a girl with a very moderate allowance is often the best turned-out simply because she has been forced to study economy in dress and to manage and buy intelligently.

Still another discussing the question of the right girl to marry, expresses himself very emphatically as to the young woman who is always boasting of past love affairs.

He owns that the sight of the girl who is obviously admired by several men is often the inventive which inspires another to cut them out and carry off the lady from under their very noses.

It is a survival of the Stone Age primitive instinct of marriage, but, though the successful lover likes to plume himself on his victory, he does not like to hear about his fiancée's lovers.

Perhaps the feeling in such a case is nearly akin to that engendered by the mention of the dear departed in the case of a second marriage.

The girl with the harsh voice comes in for condemnation at the hands of yet other bachelors.

"Fancy coming home to that!" is the comment upon listening to the strident-voiced female. "What she says is all right and well worth hearing, but one would rather hear absolute nonsense, provided that the speaker had a soft, pleasant way of talking that did not get on one's nerves."

"So long as she does not purr," strikes in another, and proceeded from that text to expound upon one particular feminine trick which exasperated him.

"Don't ever have anything to do with the girl who cannot keep an appointment punctually," says another man; "if she can't be in time when there is something pleasant in view, such as a theatre, a tea, or so on, not to mention the company of the fellow who provides the little outing, what is she going to do when duties not particularly pleasant confront her?"

Naturally they will be put off to a more convenient season, and there you have the fretful wife.

It is more than likely that the husband will develop into a sarcastic, ill-tempered brute, because he realizes that punctuality is one of the virtues of women as it is of princes, and wonders how it is that some women cannot learn it!

Perhaps it is impossible to say why these little traits are picked out by various members of the male persuasion as indicating rocks ahead in the sea of matrimony, but after all "it's a straw that shows which way the wind blows," and character reveals itself sometimes by signs so small that they are overlooked by all but one or two more observant than the crowd.

Every day matches are made which prove these objections to be of no moment even to those who so confidently made them, and we can only suppose in such a case that "it depends on the woman!"

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

My Best Friend—There is no pursuit in the whole world more ineffective than that of trying to find out the origin of a new fashion. The truth is, it springs from various sources, and then flows along until it becomes a perfect torrent, which sweeps us all up and carries us along, however much we struggle to be free.

It is very amusing to watch the draped pannier flooding the sartorial world. Numbers of our friends vowed that it should never disturb the charming proportions of their figures; hundreds swore allegiance to the plain skirt, but that is all changed now. Yet it must be admitted that the rebellion against the first models was justifiable. They were very crude and tentative efforts, and only by persistent endeavors to modify them and bring them into harmony with our affection for the figure of today have they conquered their enemies.

How well we remember the early days of the season, when the panniers blew out in the slightest gale, and made the thinnest woman look like a Spanish galleon in full sail! Nowadays a fine leaded tape is secreted in the lower edge of the upturned pannier, and its unsuspected presence has the result of holding the material down just enough to make it billow gracefully.

The underskirts continue to be cut straight and narrow. Sometimes they consist of just two widths of silk or satin, at others necessity compels them to be made with an extra back width. Many skirts button up the front, or appear to do so, but all are straight cut, and follow the outline of the figure. It is easy enough to manage the pannier of mousseline or voile.



AN AFTERNOON TOILETTE

A gracefully-draped dress carried out in two shades of mignonette green. Soft lawn edged with pleated ruffles forms the collar and wrist frills.

because transparent material can be doubled up, but in many cases now the drapery is gathered at the lower edge, and is sewn on to a fitting lining of mousseline, which does not show in the least. Silk panniers are gathered on to a ribbon, or a little band of mousseline, and this ribbon is tacked here and there to the skirt proper.

My own investigations have led me to use Japanese silk for that part of a skirt that is hidden by the overskirt drapery. Naturally, I am alluding to thicker fabrics, such as satin, taffetas, silk serge, crepe-de-chine, etc. This employment of a lining silk is as practical as it is economical, since it lightens the weight of a gown considerably. Good nixon is also invaluable as a lining, but it costs more. On the whole, the long panniers have had more success till now than the short ones, but recently, indeed since Ascot, short draperies are gaining ground.

Sometimes skirts of silk serge and satin are almost plain, but they have the very slightest drapery movement to denote their modernity. For instance, a skirt that buttons up the left side can show a few folds on the opposite side, three buttons appearing to hold them together. At the back a slight festoon looks well, but this, as I have said before, makes it really necessary to invoke the aid of the lining silk. Draped skirts are naturally not nearly so easy to make as the beloved plain jupes, to which we have become so accustomed, and drapery to be successful must be arranged upon the individual.

Just a trifle too much fullness or a bad "line" will prove disastrous, and any amateur dressmaker who is without a dress stand should straightway order one, made to measure! We have all seen some lamentable failures this season, and one of the saddest spectacles I remember was that of a small woman who had dressed herself in a black and white check taffeta, made with a brief skirt, much too tight, and the most ill-arranged and voluminous pannier it was ever my fate to observe. If you add to this a thoroughly unsuitable "position" hat, you can easily imagine that her friends were not proud of her.

This brings me to the subject of hats, and to position or coaching hats in particular. They have a knack of making the most lady-like woman look vulgar, and they are generally selected by people who are too timid to wear them with the slightly rakish air they require!

Having tried almost everything, I find that for doubtful days a waterproof silk hat is about the most satisfactory possession, and any waterproof tweed hat serves for those hopeless downpours that never cease from early morning to dewy eve. Straws treated to a waterproof process are made in all colors, and the smartest are finished with a wide band, and carry a band round the crown to match. I have a plain black round straw, with various bands to match my cottons, and that is a very useful possession. I also like the coarse straw hats that are appearing again, for they are a great relief after such an influx of fine straw as Tazal and crinoline.

It is not probable that there will be any new fashions to speak of until the end of September, but that fact does not keep women from buying a certain number of new frocks at this season of the year. There are many reasons for this.

Most women have learned that it is a lack of wisdom to get all their clothes at one time, for the seasons develop small but important changes after the first showing of new styles. For instance, there are many trifles which we know now that we had not the faintest idea of in May.

During that month we had all the new gowns from Paris, and in June we had the modifications of them by the London dress makers. We know about panniers, about skirt draperies of all kinds; we became familiar with long, small sleeves, and with plaited frills at the neck and the wrists.

We realized that as many gowns were fastened down the front as the back, that the waist line was more normal than it had been for three years, that white satin and taffeta were to be used for everyday fabrics, and that white muslins were to be strongly touched with vivid colors.

These were the fundamentals in fashions. We did not attempt to follow all of them, for it was not necessary to do this to keep in the forefront of fashion; we could choose the kind which pleased us most, and develop it in the way that suited us best.

In truth, the majority of women did not take up long sleeves for two reasons: One was they feared the discomfort of them in hot weather; secondly, they had many gowns with elbow and three-quarter sleeves which were sufficiently fashionable to wear.

Neither did the majority of women take up panniers. They saw through the fact that they were forerunners of drapery which was to come, and that they would not probably be worn in their original state. The sensible view was not only taken by smart English women, but by all the fashionable world.

We are apt to think that we have the balance of judgment in clothes, as a nation, against the capricious folly of the French; but, as a matter of fact, the French women in society and in elevated places have no idea of taking up the extreme fashions which are exploited by dressmakers' mannequins, by some actresses, and by the secondary class in the half world.

The better dressed and the more experienced English women know this to be the truth. They are well aware that the dressmakers use this means of advertising their houses, as they cannot advertise in any other way, and no one is cleverer about this than the buyers of the big London houses, who may purchase the new sensation with their eyes wide open to the fact that it will not be worn.

They, too, adopt it as an advertisement. It brings the crowds to look at, if not to purchase, the ultra novel things.

All of these fashions which I have mentioned were well known to the public a week after they were exploited in Paris and arrived in London, but after them came a multitude of attractive little styles which have not only proved very interesting, but very helpful.

Last summer, you remember, there was a definite attempt to put the waist line down to the normal, yet the public did not follow the dressmakers. In spring the result was more important. Here and there frequently one saw gowns with definite waist lines and girdles or even fanciful leather belts.

We had almost begun to accept it, and even the high-waisted gown did not carry its skirt line more than an inch above the normal. What is known as extension skirts remained in first favor, because they were becoming and convenient, but gowns took on a lowered waist line.

There was not much talk about it and very little insistence on the part of the designers. Therefore, the result was all the more amazing. Now just at the point where we have got used to this we are told that the high empire waist line has strongly come back with the marked revival of directoire styles.

The cutaway coat, the large waist, the high belt, the full blouse, and the immense frills of the Robespierre collar go together, and therefore we are likely to see the empire line retained until autumn at least.

It is really well that this is so, for few women had the kind of figure that would stand gowns cut off on the waist line. Five years of enlarged waist measurements and reduced hips have changed our figures considerably.

Yours always, M.

TWO "MARTHAS"

The dual system runs all through life.

Justice holds her scales and the opposing principles balance them.

Love is weighed against hate, optimism against pessimism, romance against materialism, and in woman's common lot, those two in each case both extremes have their por-

tion of truth, and neither of itself expresses the whole philosophy of life.

It seems probable that Mary might never have lived to enjoy her better part had it not been for the sisterly solicitude of Martha which she had had the benefit of for years.

Yet, when the moment came, Martha, who had prepared so carefully the precious ointment, failed to realize the fullness of its blessing.

There is surely great pathos in this. It is so easy to condemn Martha, to regard her merely as a petty-minded, unsympathetic creature, that it might be well, for once, to try if something cannot be said in her praise.

We know but little of the first Martha, but her sisters of the present day are familiar to us under many guises.

We often scarcely recognize them for what they are.

Martha's chief quality and characteristic is the extreme conscientiousness in everything that she undertakes, and a capacity for hard work that puts her more gifted sisters to shame.

The motive power behind this is an unusually developed sense of duty and of justice.

Martha has an instinctive judgment of good, sound work, just as other people have an eye for color or an ear for music.

She dislikes an untidy cupboard not so much because of its inconvenience as because it witnesses to untidy habits, to slothfulness and carelessness.

She can gauge the quality of effort and judge it on its own merits, and not by what it has achieved.

She prefers a small piece of embroidery, exquisitely fine and even, to a far larger and more imposing piece of coarse, hurried work.

If she cannot drive the careless workman to a better rendering of his task, she will set to and do the work herself rather than let it remain imperfect.

Perhaps it is rather difficult to appreciate fully the value of Martha's point of view.

The world's maxim that "Life is too short to worry" is far easier than Martha's belief that "Life is meant for us to do our best in."

Again, we are prone somewhat to judge details singly and not in relationship to the whole of which they form a part.

Yet in any perfect whole each detail is essential.

One false note turns harmony into discord; one brick too much wrecks the symmetry of a building.

The housewife who takes a pride in the dazzling whiteness of her muslin curtains, in the brilliance of her silver, in the arrangement of her flowers, is following the highest line of conduct.

To be satisfied with less than the best at our command is to lower our standard of living in the highest sense of the word.

If Martha chance to have a nagging tongue or a deficient sense of humor, her friends are apt to ignore her good qualities.

If, on the other hand, her manners be winning and her disposition sunny, she will be universally popular and her influence will be far larger than she suspects. She will be everybody's good comrade, ever ready to help when required, and her judgment will set the standard amongst her circle.

As years go by the gloomy Martha will become soured and bitter by her single-handed struggle against the indifference and apathy of a world in which she has no personal influence whatever.

She will grow weary and careworn in her perpetual war against indifference and sloth, she will lose her sense of proportion and judge harshly, often mistaking error for intentional wrong.

Little by little her few friends will desert her and forget that she stands on the right side of the battle of life.

The happy Martha, on the other hand, will grow daily more invaluable and more beloved; her conscientious exactitude will be counterbalanced by her unruffled serenity, she will develop into a calm, resourceful, dignified woman, a living witness to the sanctity of work.

She will be an inspiration to all who know her; her presence alone will make men conscious of the extent of their capabilities.

Hers will be "the calm beauty of an ordered life."

So from the one foundation—in each case, the right, solid foundation built upon rock—spring two "Marthas," both with right ideals, high motives, but how different in their presentation of them!

I think there must be a wave of quite abnormal vanity coming over the girls—the vanity, I mean, which thinks it simply cannot look ugly. For wherever you may go about town today, and it is full enough, you meet crowds of girls, one after the other, disguised in hideous hats like pudding basins rammed perfectly flat on to shiny foreheads over which not a single lock of hair is seen. The hair, as a matter of fact, is parted in Victorian middle or side partings, and is scraped well out of sight under appalling headgear. Now the prettiest face would not look well in this disguise, and when one adds to it the soil and rush of the streets, and after an anxious expression when in pursuit of a bus or train, you do not get a Venus. I am a profound believer in pretty girls. I am always sticking up for their beauty, as supreme. But even I shall have to lower my loyal standard if those tooth-stool hats continue.

Things Theatrical

Miss Myrtle Vail, the prima donna of the "Heart Breakers" that Mori H. Singer discovered in Europe, has had quite an interesting career. The young lady started in the choir in Boston, where her voice attracted attention on account of the sweetness and timbre. She had been studying at the conservatory of music, and her teachers were more than anxious for her to take up concert work. Eben Jordan, the well-known Boston merchant, had heard her sing, and suggested to her parents that she be sent to Europe, where he would pay all of her musical education. After many people had come to see her folks, and urged them to let her have the advantage of a European education, they finally decided to let her go. She studied there for three years, and it was last summer that Mr. Singer heard her and engaged her on the spot. The little lady is of a modest and retiring nature, and it is very hard to get her in conversation on the suffragette question, and then she becomes animated. Unlike a great many of her friends in the theatrical profession, she does not believe in the "woman's right question," as she says, "I don't believe in votes for women. Women should not try to fight with men's weapons. Every woman can influence her husband, brother, sweetheart or son without the ballot. A woman once said to me in England, 'Think what influence you would have, Miss Vail, if women could vote. You are at the head of your profession, and when time came, all the other ladies that were in your line of business would be influenced by the way you did. Oh yes, I told her, and then a man would come along with big diamonds in his shirt front and would take the crowd out for a ride in his auto, and they'd all vote for him. It seems that women have enough to do at home taking care of their children, and trying to make the home cheerful for the one that provides for it.' Now, this is the only way she feels, but at any time any one manages to hurt any one of the girls in the company's feelings there is no more ardent champion than this dainty prima donna, Miss Myrtle Vail. The "Heart Breakers" will appear at the Victoria theatre, Wednesday, September 18.

An occasion seldom offered presents at the Victoria theatre on September 19, 20 and 21, when the Gilbert and Sullivan Festival company, who are now enjoying wonderful prosperity in the revival of the best works of these two great masters, will offer to playgoers here, for an engagement of a series of revivals, which includes "The Mikado," "Pinafore," "Patience," and "The Pirates of Penzance." It is an occasion that both the old and the young alike should take advantage of, as it will be the means of acquainting the younger generation of playgoers with a style of musical work that has already reached the classic stage. It will also be the means of bringing back to memory, in the minds of the older generation, the time in the days of their youth when these operas were first given.

Gilbert and Sullivan, who commenced their memorable collaboration in 1875, made a compact never to pander to low and prurient taste, in subject matter, nor to clothe their characters in costumes offensive to ordinary modesty. They lived up to their promise, and, as a result, their work has, and always will, be respected in the history of the English stage. Devoid of all glittering and demoralizing methods of attraction, these writers, by appealing first of all to the intelligence, have secured, along with the masterpiece of serious drama, a permanent place in the repertoire of our theatres.

While times in the theatre have changed since these operas were first given, still "the fact" in the inimitable characters of Gilbert, enough fun and amusement to entertain the most fastidious audience of the present day. Moreover, there remain some of the drollest songs ever written in English set to music, which, in their wit and movement are in absolute comports with the intent of the libretto. Indeed, it is said that often when Gilbert read his songs to his collaborator, very little was left for Sullivan to do, so perfectly did the verse make its own musical tune.

Another feature surrounding this important engagement, is the excellent star cast which has been assembled for the production of these different revivals. A glance at the cast reveals such worthy names as DeWolf Hopper, Blanche Duffield, Eugene Cowles, George MacFarlane, Arthur Aldridge, Kate Condon, Viola Gillette, Arthur Cunningham, Alice Brady and Louise Barthel, in which is added the full strength of the New York Casino chorus, and an augmented orchestra.

The following repertoire has been arranged for the presentation of these different operas: On Thursday, "The Mikado" will be given, with "Patience" on Friday evening, "Pinafore" at the matinee on Saturday, and the "Pirates of Penzance" on Saturday evening.

"In Old Kentucky" will be the attraction at the Victoria theatre on Thursday evening, September 26.

This spirited drama continues to be a strong favorite with the play-going public of the United States and Canada as ever, and has built up for itself an unending popularity. Since the first production of the play, it has never been withdrawn from the boards for a single theatrical season—and all over the country, the magic words "In Old Kentucky" attract multitudes of people who recall the performance upon some previous occasion, and recommend the play to others who may not have seen it, and whether new or old patrons the theatres are crowded year after year to witness the play as it tours the country. This year will be the 10th

season on the American stage, a record of stage performances seldom reached by any play. The management of "In Old Kentucky" has always maintained a high standard of excellence in cast and production, and has never made an unworthy presentation of the play. To this fact, no doubt, is due some measure of its remarkable vogue. The drama develops quickly from the very first moments, and is bristling in action and stirring in incident. There is some very dramatic situations, some intensely exciting episodes, and some very realistic stage pictures. A thrill-

into going with Collingwood, the man who is mentioned as co-respondent, the third takes place in the court room, and the fourth shows the home of the two principals.

The play has been staged with all the care and precision usually found in productions of Mr. Waller, which includes "Monsieur Beaucaire," "The Explorer," and works of Shakespeare.

Margaret Deland, when she created Helena in "The Awakening of Helena Richie," which is to be seen at the Victoria theatre, September 28, called into

"The Woman," a new play from the pen of William C. deMille, which had a record of nine months at the Republic theatre in New York, and five months at the Olympic theatre, Chicago, last season. The play bears all the marks of the genius of David Belasco, the great master of stage craft having personally supervised its production. It tells a story of modern Washington life, with a certain phase of "practical" politics as a background. Mr. deMille has written an intensely interesting and gripping story, in which he deals with one of the big questions of modern social life in a truly American manner, the seriousness of his purpose being lightened by much clever humor and many

funny as "Baby Mine," which literally has a "laugh in every line." How exquisite the pleasure one derives in seeing this roaring comedy, which has made such a pronounced success in the United States and London. There is an ecstasy that mothers feel as the many amusing conditions and numerous complications come in the play, and the possibilities of which they can understand. The fun and laughter which prevail throughout, act like a gleam of sunshine in a low sky on the audience. The complex situations which induce such vehement outbursts of laughter and screams of delight, and the sensational and ludicrous antics of the young husband, when he first fondles and talks to his first born, excite the emotion and memory of many who have experienced similar moments. The play from start to end proves a shaft of penetrating humor and pleasure.

A rightful verdict is that "Baby Mine" is the best comedy ever written, a laugh that rolls into a thousand.

A cop, a crook, and an impetuous millionaire lover, enact the principal characters in "Officer 666," a farce by Augustin MacFugh, which is one of the important theatrical bookings at the Victoria theatre, Monday, November 4.

A rare bit of character work will be revealed to local theatre-goers at the Empress next week when Harry Brooks

coming week. The act promises to be one of the most popular of the week's offerings, particularly to the children, everyone of whom seem to love dogs.

A versatile girl, with a highly pleasing personality, together with an unusual amount of talent in the person of Musette, the dancing violinist, will be a feature of the coming week's bill at the Empress theatre. Musette wears some gowns of her own creation, which are said to be about as "classy" as any Paris made article ever shipped across the brine. She will offer some classic as well as ragtime selections, in order to please both the hypocritical and those less particular.

Two of the best hard shoe dancers in vaudeville are said to be O'Rourke, and O'Rourke, who have spent the greater part of their lives in perfecting the skill and agility they are said to have attained. Some difficult steps will be introduced by this duo during the coming week at the Empress.

"The Plunger," a stirring melodrama, will be the attraction next week at the Princess theatre. It has a splendid plot, full of strong dramatic action and thrilling climaxes. It has also a strong vein of comedy running all through the piece.

The plot centres around Walter Glyndon, who has been wrongly accused of taking money from his employer. On account of his family he is not prosecuted, but he loses his situation and the affair becomes public his many friends turn against him with the exception of one Dexter Digt, who has been nicknamed the Plunger, on account of the desperate chances he takes on Wall street. He stands a firm friend to Walter, and finally proves his innocence, and rights him in the eyes of the world. He also succeeds in bringing the real criminal to justice.

Mr. Howard Foster will be seen in the comedy part of the Plunger. He is in love with a young Irish widow, this part being played by Miss Mildred Page. The scenes between these two are exceedingly well written, and call for much laughter. The strong acting part of Walter Glyndon will be taken by Mr. Richard Lonsdale, and it will give him a chance to show his dramatic ability. Miss Hallie Mitchell will be seen in the leading juvenile role, while Mr. Arthur Belasco will, as usual, play the deep-eyed villain, "The Plunger" is in five acts; it is full of light and shade, a few tears, a great many laughs, and it also gives a chance for some clever stage effects. "The Plunger" all week; Wednesday and Saturday matinee.

PURIFIED HIS BLOOD

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills Healed Mr. Wilson's Sores

When the sewers of the body—bowels, kidneys and skin ducts—get clogged up, the blood quickly becomes impure and frequently sores break out over the body. The way to heal them, as Mr. Richard Wilson, who lives near London, Ont., found, is to purify the blood. He writes:

"For some time I had been in a low, depressed condition. My appetite left me and I soon began to suffer from indigestion. Quite a number of small sores and blotches formed all over my skin. I tried medicine for the blood and used many kinds of ointments, but without satisfactory results. What was wanted was a thorough cleansing of the blood, and I looked about in vain for some medicine that would accomplish this."

At last Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills were brought to my notice, and they are one of the most wonderful medicines I have ever known. My blood was purified in a very short time, sores healed up, my indigestion vanished. They always have a place in my home and are looked upon as the family remedy."

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills cleanse the system thoroughly. Sold by all dealers at 25c a box.

"SWAN" FOUNTAIN PEN

AN IDEAL GIFT. A Gift that lasts is not useful and comfortable. One can't use a "Swan" and afterwards dispense with it. Unqualified satisfaction is guaranteed. Sold by Stationers, \$2.50, upwards. Catalogue free. MABIE, TODD & CO., 124 York St., Toronto; London, New York, Chicago, etc.



EUROPEAN CAPITAL

Furnished for attractive enterprises in all substantial lines of business. Railroads, Water and Electric Power, Irrigation, Timber, Mining, Agricultural and Industrial, Bond, Debenture and Stock Issues Underwritten, Purchased or Sold. Properties purchased for European exploitation and investment. Financial undertakings of all sorts handled. Miscellaneous commissions and orders of all characters accepted for execution in any European country. Correspondence enclosing full details at first writing invited.

The International Bankers Alliance 48 Mark Lane, London, England.

The Natural Result

Of the efficiency and popularity of the Safety Razor is that from being a modern luxury it has become a modern necessity. There's a variety at the Central Drug Store that makes choice easy, prices range from \$1.00 to \$5.00.

At HALL'S The Central Drug Store Phone 201-702 Yates St.

Advertise in THE COLONIST



IT'S a well-known saying among the well dressed men: "If you want to see what's really new, go to the Fit-Reform wardrobe."

May we show you all the new fall styles in Fit-Reform fall suits?

Allen & Co.

Cor. Yates and Broad.

Are Your Shoes in Good Repair?

If not it is to your interest to get them repaired in the best possible manner and at the least possible cost, and that's just the service that I offer to you.

A SPEEDY SERVICE Is what you want, as a rule, good leather and skilful workmanship must always be included in the bargain, otherwise a comfortable shoe may be ruined. That's precisely why you should consult

A SPECIALIST ON REPAIRS F. WEST ELECTRIC SHOE SHOP 648 FORT STREET

Act Well!

And that you may, profit by the health-restoring, strength-giving properties of the time-tested famous family remedy

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold everywhere, in boxes, 25c.

The Glory of the House is Hospitality

Never give your guests a chance to think that you believe Corby's Special Selected Whisky is any too good for them

CORBY'S of Corbyville for over half-a-century

In Large Bottles—under Government Seal—at best Hotels and Stores



George Dameril in "The Heart-Breakers"



Thos. Potter Dunne at the Empress Theatre This Week



With the Gilbert & Sullivan Festival Company

life the most human and real woman the stage has seen since Shakespeare wrote of Viola, Desdemona and Juliet. And Helena is thoroughly modern. The play, adapted from Margaret Deland's story of fiction, has been the great success of the last three seasons, and comes endorsed by a year's run in New York, and many months in Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia, and by the enthusiastic praise of men and women of all classes of life.

"Roselle Knott," well remembered for her excellent portrayal of Mary Tudor, in "When Knighthood was in Flower," will be seen as Helena. Henry Hall, late star of "The Man From Home," is supporting Miss Knott, and little Mayo Mecho is the child David; all of which goes to prove what an excellent evening's entertainment we may look forward to.

David Belasco will present at the Victoria theatre, Monday September 30,

bright and entertaining lines. Mr. Belasco has given the play a scenic production worthy of his name, and has selected an unusually strong company for its interpretation. Among them are such well-known players as Marion Harney, Marjorie Wood, James Seely, Howell Hansel, Austin Webb, Hugh Dillman, Hailott Thompson, Peter Raymond, Homer Granville, Kalman Masius, Frank Austin and others.

"Baby Mine," Margaret Mayo's laughing success, which had a run of a solid year at Daly's theatre in New York, is announced as the attraction which comes to the Victoria theatre, October 10, under the management of Wm. A. Brady, Ltd.

The success which "Baby Mine" has had in New York was duplicated at Sir Charles Wyndham's Criterion theatre in London, and is now sending a gleam of laughter around the world. Few comedies are as continuously

presents "The Old Minstrel Man." Mr. Brooks has long been known in the legitimate field, principally for his wonderful creation of Mephistopheles, which will be long remembered for its finish and artistic portrayal. His character work in the part of the deaf old minstrel is excellent. He is assisted in the presentation by Miss Catherine Clinton, who is of a high order in the line.

After an absence of several months, during which time he has been appearing in leading vaudeville theatres in the east, Thos. Potter Dunne, the clever singing comedian returns to the Empress during the coming week. He is touring over the circuit, and is as popular as ever. His specialty includes impersonations of well-known figures.

The intelligence shown by the dogs of Mme. Busse is said to be quite remarkable. The aggregation consists of ten poodles and fox terriers. They will be presented at the Empress during the

There's a Big Chance for Everybody to Make Money by Buying Now at These Very Easy Terms in Lovely

"SHAUGHNESSY HEIGHTS"

Even if you have never invested before you should think more than once before you turn down this splendid property, because it is sure to make profits--and good ones--for its owners, and the terms make it very easy to hold

The high-class residential subdivision lying in the path of progress, in the midst of a rich district close to the city where the trend of growth is showing the most marked advance. Buy in "Shaughnessy Heights" Now **WHERE YOU GET**—Quarter-acre lots, all clear of rock, beautiful building sites for any home.

Oak shade trees and well developed year-old apple trees. Soil that has stood every test and proved itself of unusual fertility and productiveness.

Excellent outlet and provision for future.

Close proximity to new street car line.

Nearby school, church, store and post office.

Quarter Acre Lots to Be Had Now for \$400 and Up

CHOOSE YOUR TERMS:

1.—One Tenth Cash, Ten Per Cent Quarterly.

2.—One Fifth Cash, Balance Over Two Years.

3.—One Quarter Cash, Balance Over Two and One Half Years.

Free Motors to Property Daily From Our Office. Sale Now Going With a Rush. Make The Trip Tomorrow If You Want a Good Lot



General View from Property Showing Schoolhouse and Residences Now Established.

BECKETT, MAJOR & CO., LIMITED

PHONES 2967
AND 3515

643 Fort Street

**OFFICES OPEN FROM 9
A.M. TO 10 P.M. DAILY**

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS—Cont'd

TO let—Furnished rooms for gentlemen near town and car line. 412 Varsity James Way.

VERY nicely furnished rooms. Close reasonable. Phone 1-2327.

VERY nicely furnished rooms; good facility on car line; breakfast if desired. Phone 1-2327.

VERY rooms, Douglas st. near car hall, all outside rooms, bath adjoining every room; moderate prices. Phone 1-2327.

50 CENTS per night, \$2.00 a week and up. 1211 Lansley st.

011 Fort st.—Comfortable furnished rooms, double and single beds. Terms moderate, \$2.00.

WANTED TO RENT

WANT a room and use of phone
real estate. Box 3565, Colapist.

PARITY wishes to rent a good room
with bath, from 12 to 15 dollars
per month. When writing give full information
regarding same. Will purchase furniture
if desired. Box 3565, Colapist.

WANTED—For rent, a 2 or 4 room flat
with bath house by young couple. Box
3565, Colapist.

WANTED—By September 26, three ut
furnished rooms, or small flat; also
bath. Box 3565, Colapist.

WANTED—By married couple furnish
housekeeping rooms from Sept. 1.
Box 3565, Colapist.

ROOM AND BOARD

WANT Mr. Malone, 828 Courtney, at
ST. JAMESVILLE, 12961. Courtesy to let, su

BARD and room for two men, must be over 31. Dined in at Hill Park. 644 Avalon road.

BARD and room for one or two respectable young men, with English family. Hillside ave.

BARD and room for four young men, single room; reasonable. Hillside ave.

BOARDERS wanted at 102 South Two

BOARD and room; terms moderate. 10
McClure st., off Vancouver.
COMFORTABLE furnished rooms a
very modern. 1445 John
COMFORTABLE rooms with board; priv
family. 652 Niagara st.
COMFORTABLE room and board for t
sharing; central. 948 Green st.
COMFORTABLE room for use of two
given; breakfast; if used. 1225 So
COMFORTABLE room and board wi
nice English family on car line, 13
Gladiolus ave., Spring Ridge.
FURNISHED room, with bath, close
car, 146 Simcoe st.
FURNISHED rooms and board; cen
trally located.

BELOW furnished bedroom, use of dining room and bathroom; for gentlemen only; breakfast and tea if desired; close in. Apply 1285 Johnson st.

ROOM and board, for two young men, \$6.50 per week. 2648 Rose st.

ROOM and board for two young men with English family; 1161 Princess ave.

ROOMS with board; Carberry House, Fort
Garry, 15 minutes' first-class and bus-ride;
excellent cuisine; Carberry Gardens, Fort
Garry, L2088.

ROOM and board for two gentlemen;
single beds; 7 minutes from city, 5
Collinson st.

ROOM and board for one; private family
residence, 15 min. to Oak Bay.

HOUSE "Aberdeen" 941 McClure st. are im-
mediately settled in their new premises and have
a few vacancies for gentlemen.

TO let—large front room, with board, and
two gentlemen; single beds; also two
rooms, £4.50 a week. Apply: 630 North
Park st.

TO Let—Newly furnished rooms, a
board; cars pass door; terms reason-
able. 1627 Fort st.

YORKSHIRE boarding house, 44 S. Juan av., off Niagara; large room and bath; reasonable. **YOUNG** business woman wants room and breakfast, late dinner and use of bath; English family, not too far out; must be reasonable. Box 3608, Colonist.

YOUNG man desires private room and breakfast with American family, with piano and phone. Box 3784, Colonist.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD

ROOM and board if desired in private family; English cooking; near sea, car and phone; reasonable terms; no children. Mr. J. J. McHizis at James Bay.

WANTED—By young gentleman, comfortable room and good board in quiet home. Box 3610, Colonist.

WANTED—Room and board in private family by young business lady. Comfortable with French & English.

YOUNG gentleman requires room and board with private family; willing to pay good terms. Apply A.F.S. Post Office Box 105.

MISCELLANEOUS

ATOS for hire, Balmoral hotel. Phone 105.

NEW Taylor safe for sale at reduced price. Box 2477, Colonist.

WELL qualified English teacher of Latin and English. Box 2870, Colonist.

UTOMOBILES washed and polished. Engines cleaned, oiled and greased.

A BEAUTIFUL English-made piano, together with a number of records of music, the property of the officers' mess, M. C. S. Rainbow, will be raffled for about September 20th. The instruments may be seen at Harmony Hall Piano Rooms, 725 Fort St. Tickets \$1 each.

A LBERT H. Mann, teacher of Pianoforte, 1115 Mears st.; phone 2284.

A TTENTION — Miss. Hergo, esthetician, specialist of the hair and scalp, 707 Central bldg. Hours 10 to 4 p.m.

MISCELLANEOUS—Cont'd.

ANYONE wishing information regarding their property in the Port George district, can have a truthful account of same by writing to J. H. Whitmore, P. O. Box 12, Port George, who recently returned from a position of first class surveyor in the Victoria branch of the U. S. E. R. Co., to take up his residence in the coming fall.

ARCHITECT and builder will build for clients on a percentage basis. I know the business and can produce beautiful homes or apartments, with minimum outlay. I specialize in artistic buildings. Box 115, Colman.

BECOME a detective—Earn \$150 to \$200 monthly traveling; splendid opportunities; send stamp for particulars explaining everything. Write Frederick Wagner, 1212 Lexington Ave., New York.

BARRISTER (member of Saskatchewan and Alberta bars), experience, desires assistance in B. C. law office, about 1st of December. Has good knowledge, costs, drawing, conveying, office management, accountancy, municipal and general practice. Address S. R. Wallace, Oxbow, Sask.

BULBS ready for sale. Holland Bulb Farm, Royal Oak, B. C. Ask prices.

BAGGAGE promptly handled at current rates by the Victoria Hotel, Box 129, Office open night and day.

BOOKKEEPING thoroughly taught by P. O. Connolly; terms very reasonable. P. O. Box 1370.

CHIROPY—719 Fort St.

DANCERS Attention—Robert Carey's orchestra (under contract) are now looking for engagements for the winter season; English and American dances. Box 1422, Colman.

DANCING class—Miss Shepherson will teach her dancing classes on Thursday, September 25th, infant class from 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.; older children, 4.30 to 6 p.m.; Adults 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. All classes apply to the secretary, Alexandra Club.

FREE—10-acre island ranch; rent to cultivator; 10 acres, of which 5 are plow land; bal. east of house, 5 acres; house, new incubator and brooder, implements, etc.; all in good condition; man or party. C. T. Hope, Hope, B. C.

GENERAL term, contract work a specialty; mill work \$2.00 per hour; R. 2127, Hillside, B. C.

IMPORTANT meeting—A. O. W. Hall, 1001 St. James, Victoria, B. C., Monday evening, 8 p.m.; all Christians heartily welcome.

LIBRARY—if you wish to read all the latest books, call at the London Library, 428 Broadway, Douglas St. A new supply of books from London, etc. The up-to-date modern library.

LARGE roomy motor boat for hire. Special rates for parties and large parties. Phone 1124.

MACHINISTS—Lewis Street Works, James Bay, repairs anything. Phone 1231, office, 515 Bannockburn.

MILLINERY—if you want a hat to suit you for a very small price call at the Millinery, 1001 St. James, Victoria, B. C.

MILLINERY—Good style; hats trimmed and re-trimmed by experienced milliner; phone 1350.

NOTICE to Realty Agents—1815 Cameron St. is sold. M. W. Lee.

NOTICE to Realty Agents—My property, Lot 2, 2nd St., Battery St. is off the market. G. Myers.

NOTICE—Anyone found trespassing on coal island will be prosecuted. Saml. Fairclough.

NOTICE to Realty Agents—Lots 4 and 5, Maple Ave., have been taken off the market. B. J. Jones.

PLEASE launch, carry 10, rowwood and oak deck, brass fittings, disassemble half cabin, motor, etc.; call on Mr. 1026 North Park St., after 6 p.m.

PICTURE Framing—For good work at a reasonable price try the Victoria Art Emporium, 811 Niagara St., telephone 1818.

PIANO pupils received and visited; phone 1313.

PIANO for rent, 625 Burrhead Rd.

SHOOTING—Grouse and deer plentiful, 5,000 acres, privileges; write Miss Carmichael, Box 100, Sooke, B. C.

SALMON Trollers—Express motor boats for sale; launch, express motor boats, etc.; call on Mr. 1026 North Park St., after 6 p.m.

TENDERS wanted (labor only) on the carpentry of two houses. James B. C., 112 Broadway block.

The development club of Port Fraser, B. C., wants to get in touch with you if you are looking for a fine view town to invest in or if you are looking for a fine view town to invest in or if you are looking for a fine view town to invest in.

TURKISH baths—Swedish massage, chiropody, etc.; 521 Fort St., hours: 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

THE Wonder Turner, 1124 and 1126, Agate, Victoria, B. C., Good House, 1100 Hamilton, Vancouver.

WANTED—Board for 2 thoroughbred bulldogs; must be of animals; good references required. Nicholson Camp, Jordan River.

WILL the gentleman who so kindly assisted the lady who fell from the car on York St. on Sept. 10th, please communicate with Miss Grimmer, at the Victoria Private Hospital, corner Vancouver St. and Rockland Ave., phone 1214.

WANTED—Lady to adopt baby girl, six months. Box 2325, Colman.

WANTED—Good home for baby girl to board. Address Box 2445, Colman.

YOUNG lady, Scotch, would like company with respectable party going to Scotland. Address Box 2571, Colman.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

A FEW pairs of good Homers for sale at a reasonable price. 2221 Fort St., city.

BIG values every day next week; Harvest Sale at the 1st floor, 1st floor, 1st floor.

CORNICE drapes, also 30 foot roller, will rent. Address J. A. Collocott, General Delivery, Victoria.

ENGLISH double-barrel hammer gun, 12 gauge, cross-bill, first class condition; \$15. Box 3119, Colman.

FOR sale—One new 12-horse hammer shotgun and one 14-49 Winchester rifle; a bargain. Apply No. 40, Cedar Hill Rd., corner Bay St.

FOR sale, cheap, one horse, bacon, etc., gasoline lighting plant. All in good condition. Wm. B. Blair, 422 Johnson St., Victoria.

FOR sale—Clothes; new, and some slightly worn. Ours, 1st floor, 1st floor, 1st floor.

FOR sale—Almost new folding bed, also good table with chair. Apply 1121 Hillside Ave.

FOR sale—Wheeled, two-wheeled buggy, with cushions, hood and lamps; see condition. Apply Box 2417, Colman.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS (Cont'd.)

FOR sale—Double oven Maltic range (good as new) at half price; 1-passenger car, 1912, 12-horse, 12-horse, 12-horse.

FOR sale—Schooner, auxiliary yacht, 72 ft., 135 hp, standard engine, splendid sea boat, 12-horse, 12-horse, 12-horse.

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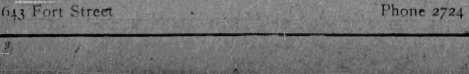
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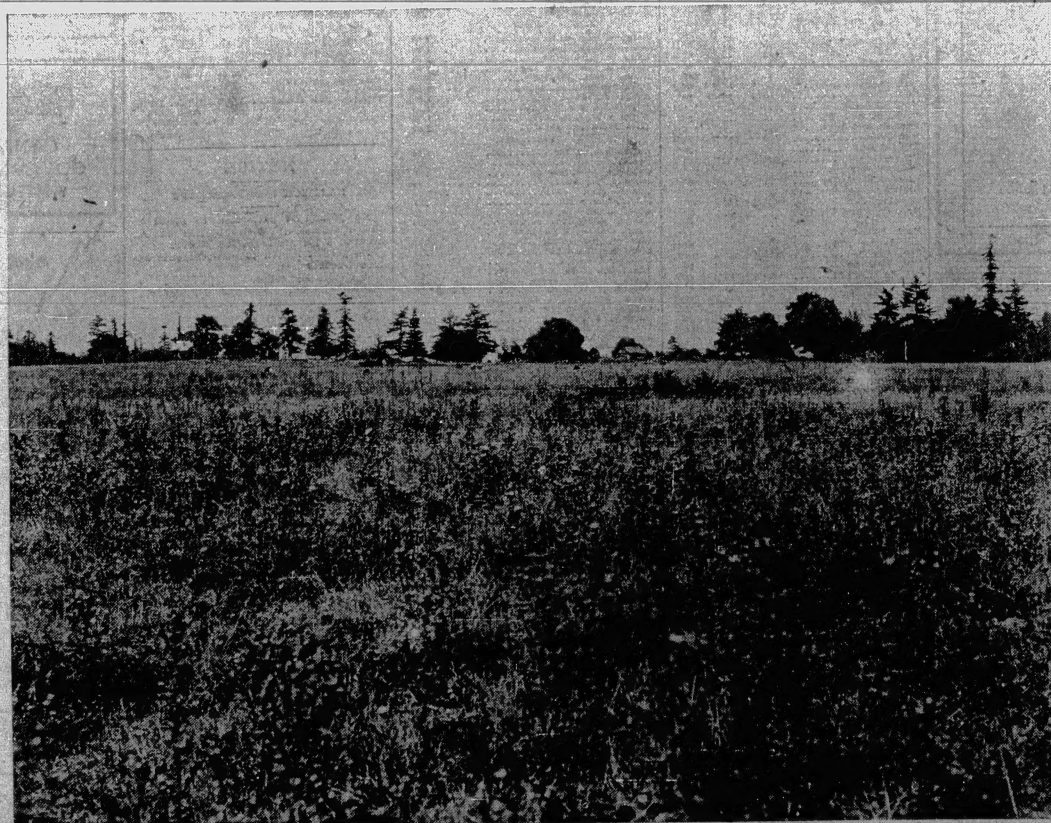
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Face These Facts—Cadboro Bay Marks Victoria's Most Desirable Residential District

Mr. John C. Olmsted, of Brookline, Mass., considered one of the world's foremost experts on landscape architecture, said in his exhaustive report on the famous "Uplands," which he laid out, that facts showed that the Cadboro Bay region enjoyed an even more salubrious climate than did Victoria proper, despite their comparative contiguity. "Highlands" is right in the heart of the beautiful Cadboro Bay region. It lies on the gentle slope that extends to the beach, and has an elevated position of remarkable value. The view takes in "Uplands," which lies below and sweeps the adjacent countryside, the beach, the Bay, the Gulf of Georgia and the Olympic Mountains far beyond. The elevation insures pure air and freedom from epidemic. The lots are cleared of small growth, but have lovely oak shade trees. There is no rock, and the soil is deep and rich.

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Quarter Acre Lots, Ready to Build On, \$850 and Up

One-tenth cash and one-tenth quarterly—One-fifth cash, 6, 12, 18, 24 and 30 months—Quarter cash, 1, 2 and 3 years.

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